# The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,463.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 18. 1879.


## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | Rs. | *In Arrear.* | Rs. |
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### LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per Line. |
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

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### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding three lines | Rs. 1-0 |
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ten Lines and under— | | |
| First insertion | Rs. | 5 0 |
| Second do. | " | 2 8 |
| Third do. | " | 2 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | " | 0 2½ |

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil), or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

### "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12 Postage in England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

### WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. BAGHDAD, 1,372 Tons, 180 H. P., Commander N. R. Sayer, on SATURDAY, the 22nd March 1879 at 5 p.m., calling at Ratnagiry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

### WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Smith, on THURSDAY, the 20th March, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, ZAWADER, MUSCAT, LINGAH, MUNDER ABBAS, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

### BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S.S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. SMITH, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 13th March 1879, at 4 p.m.

The S.S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. D. Dodgeway, on MONDAY, the 24th March 1879, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Fore Bunder, and Mutch Mandvie, both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | Rs. 220 | Rs. 150 | Rs. 40 | Including Wines. |
| Suez | 360 | 220 | 80 | |
| Port Said | 380 | 240 | 120 | |
| Jaffa | 400 | 260 | 120 | |
| Beyrouth | 425 | 320 | 125 | |
| Cyprus | 450 | 330 | 130 | |
| Messina | 600 | 340 | 140 | |
| Naples | 600 | 340 | 140 | |
| Leghorn | 600 | 340 | 140 | |
| Genoa | 600 | 340 | 140 | |
| Marseilli | 550 | 350 | 145 | |

Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st May 1879.
MANILLA, to sail on SATURDAY, 14th May 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st June 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, and CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Port Said regularly every Thursday on which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

### HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S.S. BRANKSOME HALL,
CAPTAIN R. COLLIN,
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will be despatched as above on the 12th April. For passage, &c., Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following STEAMERS will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

S.S. TEGE, Captain G. Zurich, on the 25th March 1879.
S.S. MEDEA, Captain C. Crillovich, on the 25th April 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

| To | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Trieste | Rs. 400 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 180 |
| To Cyprus (via Port Said) | " 375 | " 295 | " 143 |
| To Port Said | " 320 | " 255 | " 131 |
| To Suez | " 300 | " 240 | " 122 |
| to Aden | " 170 | " 130 | " 66 |

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For information about the Weekly Mail Service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Feb. 4, 1879.

### ARRIVAL OF NEW LIGHTS! NEW LIGHTS! LAMPS OF ALL KINDS.

Price from 4 Annas each to Rs. 150.

NEW PORTABLE COOKING STOVES,
OF DIFFERENT SIZES,
AT THE
LAMP WAREHOUSE
OF
THEODOR KNAUST,
FORT, BOMBAY.

PRICES AND ILLUSTRATIONS SENT ON APPLICATION.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1879. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (s) MIRZAPORE | 3763 | 600 | A. Parish | 14th | do. |
| — CATHAY | 2262 | 450 | R. T. Dundas | 21st | do. |
| (s) NEPAUL | 3836 | 600 | J. S. Murray | 7th | April. |
| — TRAVANCORE | 1906 | 250 | W. Barras | 14th | do. |
| (s) BOKHARA | 2933 | 450 | J. Orman | 21st | do. |
| — BANGALORE | 2163 | 500 | E. G. Stead | 28th | do. |
| (s) INDUS | 3479 | 500 | H. D. Challard | 5th | May |
| — THIBET | 2593 | 400 | J. H. Torbock | 12th | do. |
| (s) SURAT | 3141 | 530 | W. E. Breeze | 19th | do. |

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 17th March 1879. Superintendent.

### STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

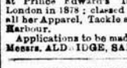
| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NIZAM | 2729 | 450 | A. B. Barlow | 18th | March 1879. |
| GWALIOR | 2722 | 450 | J. C. Babot | 1st | April. |
| LOCHBARDT | 2723 | 450 | W. B. Hall | 15th | do. |
| KAISAR-I-HIND | 2631 | 370 | A. Symons | 29th | do. |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 4th March 1879. Superintendent.

### STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SIAM | 3014 | 500 | G. N. Hector | 29th March. |
| ARIAN | 3038 | 500 | N. Stewart | 25th April. |
| TANJORE | 3263 | 450 | W. W. Fentiman | 23rd May. |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 27th February 1879. Superintendent.

FOR SALE (under order of the High Court), the British Barque OSPREY, 269 Tons Register; built at Prince Edward's Island in 1869; yellow-metalled in London in 1878; classed in 1875 for 5 years A 1 in Lloyd's, with all her Apparel, Tackle and Furniture as now lying in Bombay Harbour.

Applications to be made to, and all particulars obtained from, Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Rampart Row.

### QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances.. | In 1870 | £139,808 |
| | " 1873 | £295,149 |
| | " 1877 | £450 883 |

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOL, BARDANE AND WEIGHTS &c.

On THURSDAY the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Dongaree Cooleywar by order of official Assignee, High Court, in Re Dewjee Govindjee, an insolvent as follows:—

A large quantity of wool, bardan, weights and sundries bedpillows, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 18th March 1879.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs, MENESSE and Co, will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

16 Cases mixed pickle.
19 " preserve meat.
A quantity of white paint and varnish.
3 Cases brown linen and hollands.
1 " white sarrins 7 yds.
10 Bales grey dhoti s 5 to 10 yds.
4 " grey shirtings.
1 " Turkey red twist.

On account of the concerned ex "Trentham Hall."

M M
D } 18 Bales S. W. damaged Grey Drills.
H B M & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Carnac Bunder, on account of the underwriters:—

H S P & Co.—81 bags damaged Mauritius Sugar.
E H S 26 do. do. do.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

On THURSDAY, the 20th inst. at 2 p.m. Messrs. MENESSES & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Carnac Bunder on account of the underwriters:—

ex Barque "Verona."

H A H J.—560 bags damaged Mauritius Sugar.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 18th March 1879.

### ANGLO-SWISS MILK

is received by
EVERY MAIL STEAMER.
Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

### SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS. SHOT.
CARTRIDGES. WADDING.
POWDER. SUNDRIES.

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES

Of every description
IMPORTED ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.
Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION.—Reduced Rates. Opened daily, Sundays included, from 7 to 11 a.m. and from 2 to 6 p.m. ADMITTANCE FEE—HALF A RUPEE.

TO AGENTS AND OTHERS.—ANY PARCELS or LETTERS received to my ADDRESS please send here. H. BAKEYNE, Lieut.-Col., High Ground, Bangalore.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE, 29TH MARCH, —BRETHREN who have ALREADY NOTIFIED their INTENTION of BEING PRESENT will RECEIVE TICKETS on application prior to the DISTRICT GRAND SECRETARY. Tickets Rs. 10; after the 24th inst. Rs. 12.

TEMPLE BAR TIFFIN, Re. 1—Soup Hochepot, Poached Egg Spinach, Braised Sheep's Head, Ham, Chicken, Pudding, Steaks, Curry, Cheese. Salad, Fruit, Dinner 1-8.

A THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED PRESS READER and PRACTICAL PRINTER desires employment. Is conversant with the detail work of a printing office; has had fourteen years' experience, the last six in the Bombay Education Society's Press. Possesses excellent testimonials as to ability and personal character Address F. S. FAIRFIELD, B, E, S. Press, Byculla.

WANTED, a Second-hand Square PIANO, sound and good. English make. Wanted also two chairs for school purposes and moderate price. Address BRITTO BROTHERS, Burrows Lane, Dadeol.

TWO GENTLEMEN WANTED to SHARE, with three others, Board and Residence in a large and well situated bungalow at Colaba. Address "Hob," office of this paper.

TO LET, an Upper-storied BUNGALOW in Nowbi Lane, Byculla at present in the occupation of Mr Lindsley. Rs. 115, free of all Rates and Taxes. Apply to Mr. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE, Municipal Offices.

TO BE SUB-LET and let for the Hot Season, the following Furnished Bungalows:—Alhania, Craig, Clifton Cottage, Eskda's Cottage, Glen Moor, Mahableshwar Cottage, Monastery, Rose Cottage and Sydney House. Apply to Mr PAUL MYATT, House Agent, Mahableshwar.

TEAK HOUSE FOR SALE (nearly new and movable), 35-6" ft. by 12-6" ft. Apply to GREEN and JARVIS, Apollo Bunder.

FINE MILCH COW in CALF FOR SALE; also CALF 14 years old. Price for all, Rs. 80. Apply to GREEN and JARVIS, Apollo Bunder.

FOR SALE, Brown Waler GELDING, aged 6 height 15 hands, well bred and certified broken charger. Price Rs. 600. Apply P. C., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GOOD OFFICE BROUGHAM and strong, fast AUSTRALIAN HORSE FOR SALE. Price Rs. 600. Apply to A., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Price As. 8.

BRITISH, RUSSIAN and TURKISH TORPEDOES, just received. Price 1 Rupee per dozen or 6 pice each, FRAMJEE, 22, Apollo Street.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TO
MR. GEO. ANDERSON.
SATURDAY, 22ND MARCH.
ENGLISH COMEDY,
OTHELLO.

On which occasion a well-known Persian gentleman has kindly consented to assume the title rôle.

AMATEUR CHRISTY MINSTRELS.
FULL PARTICULARS IN FUTURE ISSUE.

Reserved seats may now be secured at Messrs SOUNDY and Co.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dress Circle | Rs. | 4 |
| Stalls | " | 3 |
| Gallery | " | 2 |
| Pit | " | 1 |

NOTICE—I HAVE THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. SASSOON JACOB DAVID to SIGN my NAME.

E. D. SASSOON.

Bombay, 17th March 1879.

### ARAB HORSES FOR SALE.

FRESH BATCHES of this Season's arrival, some amongst them good Charges, Hunters, Racers, and pairs of Horses, &c, &c. &c.; also a large number of Persians.

JAMASJEE COWASJEE,
Bhendy Bazaar Stable, Parel Road, No. 116.

Bombay, 17th March 1879.

LOST, or STOLEN, a GOLD HUNTING WATCH by McCABE, No. 63857, with a GUARD and a SILVER PENCIL, with the name of Venayekrao Ramchundra engraved on the inside. Whoever will bring the same to the undersigned will be rewarded.

ANANDRAO VENAYECKRAO.
Messrs. Heron, Cleveland, and Little, Bombay.

Bombay, 17th March 1879.

CONTRACT for the supply of PROVISIONS for H. M.'s HOUSE of CORRECTION and GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE at Byculla and H. M.'s COMMON JAIL from 1st April 1879 to 31st March 1880.

The undersigned is prepared to RECEIVE SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Oatmeal, Wheat, Bread (Fine and Brown), Beef, Mutton, Sugar, Gur, Oil, Firewood, and many other articles as required during the above period. Full particulars as to probable quantities required, and terms of contract, can be ascertained on application at the House of Correction Office, Byculla; and Tenders will be received up to the 26th instant. A deposit of Rs. 50 must accompany each Tender.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest, nor any Tender, nor will any reason be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

W. P. WALHE, Captain,
Superintendent H. M.'s House of Correction and H.M.'s Common Jail, and Governor Government Workhouse.

Bombay, 17th March 1879.

### DISPLAY OF SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES AT THE BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION.

SUPERIORITY of work, beauty of stitch, regularity of tension in braiding work, &c. will be shown in work to all visitors.

Machines of all descriptions with their respective reduced prices for sale.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
### DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 13.)
AUSTRALIA—EAST COAST.
BURNETT RIVER ENTRANCE.
(1). ALTERATION IN POSITION OF BEACONS AND LEADING LIGHTS.

THE Government of Queensland has given Notice, that consequent on the extension southward of the spit on the northern side of Burnett River entrance, the beacons have been moved to the south side of the river and carry the leading lights. These kept in line bearing W. S W. lead over the bar in the deepest water, and clear of the end of the spit; which having been passed, the leading marks in the bend of Sea reach may be steered for.

PIONEER RIVER—ROCKY ISLETS.
(2). FIXED LIGHT ON FLAT-TOP ISLET.

Also, with reference to British Admiralty Notice to Mariners, No. 28 (1) of 4th March 1874, on the exhibition of a temporary light on Flat-top islet, off the entrance of Pioneer river—

Further Notice has been given, that on 16th September 1878, the permanent light would be exhibited—

The light is a *fixed* white light, elevated 174 feet above high water, and should be visible from seaward in clear weather between the bearings N. W. and S. by W. (except where intercepted by Round top islet between N 58° W. and N. 64° W.), from a distance of 19 miles. A sector of *red* light is shown between the bearings N. W. and N. by E.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the fourth order.

Position:—Latitude 21° 10' 2½" S.; longitude 149° 17' 50" E.

NOTE.—The light bearing S. S. W. leads eastward of Llewellyn shoal, Singapore rock and the foul ground extending off Shoal point, also clears the ledge off Rocky islet and the dangerous reef northward of Flat-top islet. The reef off Hay point will be avoided by keeping within the south-west limit of the white light.

Llewellyn shoal (recently discovered by Staff Commander E. F. Bedwell, conducting the Admiralty Survey Queensland), with 3 fathoms water on it, lying N. E. of Slade point, distant 6¼ miles, being within the limits of the white light; it is intended shortly to show a sector of *red* light through an arc of 10°, on the western side of the sector, so that with the white light in sight, vessels will be clear of danger.

TRINITY BAY.
(3). REVOLVING LIGHT ON LOW ISLES.

Also, with reference to British Admiralty Notice to Mariners, No. 38 (8), of 14th March 1878, on the exhibition of a temporary light pending the construction of a lighthouse, on the westernmost Low islet, Trinity Bay:—

Further Notice has been given, that on 17th September 1878, the permanent light would be exhibited:—

The light is a *revolving* white light, attaining its greatest brilliancy *every minute*, elevated 65 feet above the sea, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of 14 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the third order.

The high house, painted white, is situated in the centre of the islet.

Position, lat. 16° 28' S., long. 145° 35' 15" E.

On the exhibition of this light, the temporary light was discontinued.

ENDEAVOUR RIVER ENTRANCE—COOK HARBOUR
(4). LEADING LIGHTS AT COOK TOWN.

Also, that on 14th September 1878, two leading lights would be exhibited from above the sheds on Nos. 1 and 2 wharves, at Cook town, Endeavour river entrance:

The lights are fixed *red* lights, and kept in line lead over the bar in the deepest water, and through the channel towards wharf No 1.

Approximate position of outer light, lat. 15° 27' 30" S., long. 145° 15' E.

NOTE.—Vessels entering Cook harbour at night, should steer with the leading lights in line until near wharf, No. 1, when any available berth at the wharves will be seen.

*The bearings are Magnetic,*
*Variation.* { *Burnett river* 9° E. / *Pioneer river* 7° E. } *Westerly in* 1879.

By Direction of the Government of India,
R. C. CARRINGTON,
Chief Civil Assistant,
for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (I. M. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 7th March 1879.

This Notice affects the following British Admiralty charts, &c. (1). Nos. 2750a; 2763; 1068; 345; 412: Also, Admiralty List of Lights in South Africa, Australia, &c., 1879, and Australia Directory, vol. II., 1864, page 82.

(2). Nos. 2750a; 2763; 347: Also, Admiralty List of Lights, 1879, and Australia Direct ry, Vol. II., 1864, page 120.

(3). Nos. 2750a; 2764; 2350: Also, Admiralty List of Lights, 1879, and Australia Directory, vol. II., 1864, page 160.

(4). Nos. 2750a; 2764; 2351; 1072: Also, Admiralty List of Lights, 1879, and Australia Directory, vol. II., 1864, p. 163.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted in the Log, and duly noted and inducted into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

Publications of the Marine Survey Department may be purchased at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

### TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

*JUST PUBLISHED,*
A revised and largely extended
PRICE LIST OF
SELECT CHEMICAL AND MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS,
MEDICINE CHESTS,
PATENT MEDICINES AND SUNDRIES,
SURGICAL APPLIANCES,
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS,
SOAPS, PERFUMES, TOILET ARTICLES,
&c., &c., &c.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

## TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
### WINE MERCHANTS.



BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

SHERRY:
YELLOW SEAL,
PALE AND LIGHT,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 17.

SHERRY:
PALE DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 23.

SHERRY:
VINO DE PASTO,
A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 27.

SHERRY:
OLD DRY,
VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.

SHERRY:
GOLDEN,
A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.

SHERRY:
MANZANILLA,
VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.

SHERRY:
AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR,
OLD AND CHOICE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 38.

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

## TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
### BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

## THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.
### S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW.

HARMONIUMS. HARMONIUMS. HARMONIUMS.
Alexandre and other Makers.

| | |
|---|---|
| Solid Oak, 4 Octaves | Rs. 100 |
| Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 3 blowers | 110 |
| Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish | 130 |
| Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 3 blowers, Expression Stop | 160 |
| Solid Mahogany Cases, 5 Octaves, Compass F to F, 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish | 150 |
| Church Harmonium, Massive Oak Case, 8 feet high, 4 feet 6 in. by 2 feet 8 in.; height 2 feet 3 in. | 300 |
| Five Sets of Vibrators with Eighteen Stops, Expression and Grand Jeu Bass.—Cor Anglais, Bourdon, Clarion, Piccolo, Violoncello, Saxophone, Bourdine, Forte. TREBLE.—Flute Clarinette, Fifre, Hautbois, Musette Celeste, Tremolo, Forte. The whole mechanism is made on an Improved system, which adds greatly to the solidity and roundness of tone, and diminishes the chances of derangement when exposed to damp and to varying temperature. | Net Cash.. 800 |

HARMONIUM "EXPRESSIF."

| | |
|---|---|
| In Oak Case, 5 octaves, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector sine bottom | 250 |
| In handsome Walnut Case, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, sine bottom | 300 |
| In Oak Case, Sloping bottom C to C with stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, sine bottom | 305 |
| In handsome Walnut Case, &c., Compass C to C, with 8 stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, sine bottom | 350 |
| In Ebony and Gold ditto. ditto. | 500 |

### New Alexandre Organ.

| | |
|---|---|
| Solid Walnut Resonant Case, Compass 5 Octaves, F to F, 9 Stops—Flute, Hautbois Gedact, Dulciana, Vox Humana, Sustaining Pedal. Automatic Swell. The tone is soft and full. The wind easily | Net Cash Rs. 400 |
| Solid Walnutwood Resonant Case, Compass 5 Octaves, F to F, 9 Stops—Flute, Hautbois Gedact, Dulciana, Vox Humana, Gamba, Diapason, Principal, Sustaining Pedal. Automatic Swell. The tone is soft and full. The wind easily sustained | Net Cash Rs. 500 |

### American Organs.

MASON and HAMLIN'S American Organ; Five Octaves. MASON AND HAMLIN.
Self-adjusting Reed Valves; Improved Bellows; Ivory Double Reed: Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell, Self-acting Pedal, Best finish, Walnut Case. Carved Mortlace, &c., Patent Resonant Cases, Panelled UPRIGHT RESONANT CASE, Length 4 feet 3 inches ..... Rs. 550
Vibrators, with Octave Coupler, Sub-Bass, and Full Organ, 5 feet 7 inches; Depth 2 feet.—Two and one-fifth rows of Sub-Bass, Vox Humana, Octave Coupler, Forte I. Forte II. Stop Nine Stops—Diapason, Melodia, Viola, Media, Fluty complete sets of Vibrator..... Octave Coupler couples below, and gives the effect of four
AMERICA..... Price Rs. 750
Length, 2 feet 10 inches; Depth 1 foot 2 inches; Height 3 feet 7 inches.
Organ (Keas), Forte, and Knee Swell ..... 18 Stops of Reeds. Three Stops—Viola, Flute, Grand
BLACK WALNUT.—Length, 3 feet 9 inches; Depth, 1 foot 11 inches; Height 3 feet 2½ inches. Price Rs. 800
&c.,) Two sets of Reeds, Seven Stops—Melodia, Viola Diapason Flute, Wal feet 2½ inches. New STYLE! (Extra Case,
Two and one-fifth sets of Reeds, Eight Stops—Melodia, Viola, Diapason, Bass, Forte, I., Forte II. ..... Price Rs. 450
(Knee), Forte I, Forte II. Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Grand Organ
*Evangeline, Harmonicas and Organs for Churches, Schools, &c.* ..... Price Rs. 600

Pianofortes are let out on hire at POONA and in the Bombay Office, Rampart Row, at moderate rates.

S. ROSE & CO., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

## LADIES GOING HOME

WILL FIND ALL THAT THEY REQUIRE FOR

THE VOYAGE AT

## MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE.,

6, HUMMUM STREET,

BOMBAY.

### LADIES' TRAVELLING OUTFITS

MADE AT A VERY SHORT NOTICE.

## OVERLAND TRUNKS,
### BAGS, AND PORTMANTEAUS.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS and TRAVELLERS EN-ROUTE will find a large assortment of the above of the best London Manufacture at

## HOAR AND COMPANY'S,
3, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

A Discount of Two Annas in the Rupee allowed for Ready Money.

| | Inches. | Prices. | | Inches. | Prices. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GENTS' OVERLAND TRUNKS—Best Japanned Canvas, with strong Brass Locks. The Cabin Height | 30 | 37 0 | SOILED LINEN BAGS—Lock Frame made of stout Canvas | 5 | 5 8 |
| | 33 | 30 0 | | 6 | 6 8 |
| | 36 | 33 0 | | 7 | 8 0 |
| Extra Quality—Stout dull Canvas, Edges bound with Leather. The strongest and best Trunk made, highly recommended for Cabin use | 30 | 36 0 | COURIER BAGS—Stout Tan Canvas with Patent Spring Lock, outside Pocket for Papers, &c. Strap passing round bottom for extra security. | 9 | 9 0 |
| | 33 | 39 0 | | 10 | 10 0 |
| | 36 | 42 0 | | 11 | 11 8 |
| LADIES' OVERLAND TRUNKS—Fitted with Tray, upper Dress Compartment, and Moveable Millinery Division | 33 | 50 0 | COURIER BAGS—Stained Oxhide, the strongest made | 12 | 12 0 |
| | 36 | 58 0 | | 14 | 14 0 |
| "The Railway" Indian Portmanteau Covers with Tan Canvas, very strong and durable, fitted with outside Straps, for Coat or Rug, strong Brass Lever Lock. We recommend this article for Continental Travelling or hardwear | 33 | 30 0 | AIR TIGHT CASES—For Uniform or Dress Suits, strongly made of Block Tin. The height will allow its being placed under the seat of a Railway carriage | 21 | 24 0 |
| | 24 | 34 0 | | 24 | 28 0 |
| | 27 | 38 0 | | 26 | 30 0 |
| BEST & LID LEATHER—Fitted and finished as above in all details | 24 | 38 0 | | 28 | 35 0 |
| SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS—Extra Thick Substance made with Turned Edges, Copper rivetted. The Corners clamped with Brass Buckles and Straps of the best quality, fitted with Patent Lock. The most durable and best finished article manufactured | 30 | 80 0 | EXTRA LARGE—Suitable for Ladies use | 34 | 60 0 |
| | | | TRAVELLING BATHS—Portable for Travellers, made of strong Vulcanised Iron, fitted with Basket, forming a commodious trunk, finished with strong Lever Lock and Leather Strap | 30 | 40 0 |
| | | | | 33 | 45 0 |
| | | | | 36 | 50 0 |
| | | | OVERLAND CHAIRS—Made of strong Beechwood, hich sloping Backs, finished throughout with strong Screws | | 9 8 |
| | | | | | 12 0 |
| | | | | | 13 0 |
| | | | RUGSTRAPS—With the new Register'd Handle, easy to carry securing a Stick or Umbrella as firm as a Large Rug | | 2 8 |
| | | | | | 3 0 |
| | | | MONEY BELTS—Made of strong Drab Web with outside cash pockets | | 4 12 |
| | | | SOVEREIGN BOXES—The safest and most compact Gold Purse yet introduced | | 3 

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 17TH MARCH 1879.

We have had a very quiet day in everything except Cotton, in which Saturday's stronger advices from Home has induced a rapid rise in price. In other articles the telegrams from Home have been quiet, and, as a rule, unchanged. Consols are still quoted at 96⅞ and French Rentes at 114½; Enfaced Rupee Paper is quoted at Friday's decline: Fours, 72½; Fours-and-a-half, 78½.

In the London General Produce Markets there is no movement of any kind. Linseed is reported steady, Rapeseed quiet, both at unchanged prices, and Coffee and Cocoanut Oil remain at previous quotations.

The Liverpool Cotton Market on Saturday closed with a hardening tendency, the sales being 12,000 bales, but with the exception of an advance of 1-16d. in Mid. Orleans, spot prices were unchanged. Private messages report the market firm for Americans, but Surats to arrive neglected, and Reuter quotes business in G. F. Oms, with the F. F. clause, March-April shipment *via* Canal, at 4 9-16d. per lb. The upward movement seems to originate partly from moderate receipts at the American ports, but mainly from a better tone in Manchester, where the abolition of the Indian import duties on coarse goods seems to have produced some activity which will probably be found however to be in excess of the actual benefit which will accrue. From New York, ready Mid. Uplands on Saturday was still quoted at 9¼ cents., but June shipment had advanced from 10·24 to 10·30 cents. per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follow :—

| | This week. | Last week. | 1878. | 1877. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday's Receipts. | 8,000 | 12,000 | 11,000 | 4,000 |
| Total since 1st Sept. | 3,999,000 | ... | 3,741,000 | 3,653,000 |

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at H. O. | Inc. Rs. | 7,80,266 |
| Do. Branches | Dec. ,, | 646,295 |
| Other Deposits | Inc. ,, | 5,52,925 |
| Loans | Dec. ,, | 8,63,990 |
| Bills Discounted | Inc. ,, | 8,74,613 |
| Cash with Correspondents | Inc. ,, | 16,710 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | Inc. ,, | 7,83,459 |

The result of the week's movements so far is satisfactory, but the increase in Bills Discounted is a feature which indicates an increase in the trade demand, and unless the crops are to turn out much smaller than even the smallest estimates, this item is likely to show a steady increase for some time to come.

Exchange.—Bar Silver in London according to Reuter has declined from 49½d. to 49¼d., and private message even say to 49¼d. per oz. This coupled with the limited amount of Private Bills offering, and the almost hopeless feeling respecting Exchange, expressed in the Budget, has imparted a very depressed feeling to the market, and rates have declined fully 1-16d., while the extreme weakness of the position is further shown by the fact of Bills being saleable for next month's delivery at current rates. We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills, on demand | 1s. 7d. | per Re. |
| Do. 6 months' sight | 1s. 7⅛d. | ,, |
| Credits, ,, ,, | 1s. 7 5-16d. | ,, |
| Documents, ,, ,, | 1s. 7 5-16 to 3⅛. | ,, |
| Francs, ,, ,, | 2 0½ | ,, |
| Sovereigns each | Rs. 12-9. | |

Gold has advanced to Rs. 19-14 per tola and even at that there is very little to be had. On Calcutta rates remain unchanged.

Government Paper is perfectly stagnant and it is impossible to quote reliable rates.

From Calcutta the prices telegraphed are Rs. 92½ for Fours and Rs. 96 for Fours-and-a-half, and as a normal thing we quote here Rs. 92½ and Rs. 97, but it would be impossible to sell any amount of importance at these figures.

Shares.—With the one exception of Spinning and Weaving Co.s' shares the market has been dull and inactive, Bank of Bombay close at Rs. 666½, a decline of ¼ per cent. In Press Companies the only movement is a decline of Rs. 15 in Mofussils, and in Land Companies an advance of Rs. 5in Colabas. In Spinning and Weaving shares we note an advance of Rs. 50 in Alliance, Rs. 40 in Coorla and Morarjee Goculdas, Rs. 25 in Jewraj Balloo and Madras United, Rs. 30 in Dhurrumsey, and Rs. 15 in Great Eastern, Khandesh, Khutao Mucconjee, and Oriental.

Cotton.—Although Surats in Liverpool have not undergone any practical improvement our market here has been very firm with a rise of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 in Omras and Rs. 4 per candy in Ginned Broach. Even at the rise, however, there have been few sellers and a large business has not been done. Receipts at the up-country markets are still small, so that sellers are very sensitive to the slightest upward movement, but in the course of another week or two we ought to have larger supplies and at the same time a more moderate range of prices. The arrivals into Bombay on Saturday were only 1,938 bales. We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Good Ginned Broach, April | Rs. 207 | per Candy. |
| Do. Omra, ,, | 195 | ,, |
| F. G. F. do ,, | 186 | ,, |
| G. F. do ,, | 183 | ,, |

Seeds are firm and prices are in favour of sellers owing to the fall in Exchange.

Freights are firm but quiet. For Liverpool the steamer Heeloden has booked a full cargo at 25s. to 26s. 3d., and the latter is now the current rate. By sail for Liverpool we quote 25s., at which a moderate business has been done to-day. For the Mediterranean ports rates are very weak owing to the excessive supply of tonnage, and rates for Genoa are said to have been done lately at 25s., payable here at par.

In Piece Goods there is only a very moderate business doing in the bazaar at previous rates, and from first hands clearances are particularly small.

Coals continue dull with a most limited demand.

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 15th March as compared with the statement issued on the 8th March :—

| Liabilities. | 8th March. Rs. | 15th March. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities | 22,00,000 | 22,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 30,45,622 | 44,25,888 |
| Do do. at Branches | 17,99,106 | 11,52,811 |
| Other Deposits | 1,34,88,828 | 1,40,38,754 |
| Post Bills | 24,828 | 24,530 |
| Cash Credits, undrawn | 5,33,267 | 5,66,9[illegible] |
| | 3,16,86,651 | 3,2[illegible] |
| **Assets.** | | |
| Government Securities | 27,99,257 | 23,92,634 |
| Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise | 2,548 | 98,45,161 |
| Loans, on Security of do. do. | 3,179 | 3,144 |
| Current Accounts, overdrawn | 3,48,338 | 3,48,338 |
| Bills Discounted | | |
| Stamps | | |
| Dead Stock | 2,39,290 | 2,56 000 |
| Amount applied in redemption of Government Securities | 1,33,40,207 | 1,40,73,666 |
| Bullion | 3,16,88,651 | 3,24,06,934 |
| Cash and Balances in the Treasury | | |

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The s.s. Escubial, 762 tons, Captain J. Adair, sailed yesterday for Genoa via Kurrachee, with a general cargo.

The s.s. Pearl, 366 tons, Captain H. Klee, will sail to-day for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and 251 deck passengers.

The s. s. Plaimmeller, 1,196 tons, Captain Edward Brooks, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, 7th Feb., with a cargo of 2,438 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

The s. s. Dago, 1,239 tons, Captain G. B. Hoddock, which arrived in harbour on the 15.h inst. from Newcastle, 8th Feb., via Port Said and Suez, brought a cargo of 2,607 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

The big Macassar, 250 tons, Captain G. Gamen, which arrived in harbour on 15th inst. from Bordeaux 6th Sept., brought the following cargo :—5,305 cases brandy, 900 cases claret, 131 cases sardin, and 23 cases corks. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nowrojee Arjaseer and Sons.

The B I S N Co.'s s s. Calcutta, 549 tons, Captain J. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Col Anderson, Mr. and Miss Carew, Mr. Hinray, Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Shore and family, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Aboody Maunshee, Mr. and Mrs. Evans, Mr. J. E. Yeats, and 70 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Bagdad, 820 tons, Captain N. R. Sayer, which arrived in harbour on the 16th inst. from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo, brought the following passengers :—Mr. J. H. Aspenwall, Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Degal and 3 children, Mr G. E. Ormistone, Mrs. Clarke and child, Mr. W. Landall, Mr. and Mrs. Eleaser and 4 children, Mr. Schalk, Miss Forly, Mr. Allardell, Mr Kaundanye, and 46 deck passengers.

The A. H. Lloyd Co.'s s.s. Tebe, 1,307 tons, Captain G. Zurieb, which arrived in harbour, on the 16 h inst. from Trieste, 5th Feb., via Jeddah, brought the following passengers :—Col. Clark and 404 pilgrims. She brought the following cargo :—From Trieste.—4 cases lamp., 25 cases beads, 18 packages piecegoods, 468 casks cement, 577 packages paper, 19 packages glassware, 30 cases threads, 5 cases gold thread, and 5 cases wine. From Port-said.—35 casks oil of stearax. From Jeddah.—17 packages gum, 45 packages almonds, 2 packages cardamoms, 56 packages specie, and many packages merchandise.

## ARRIVALS.

| Mar. | Vessels. | Commanders. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | Plaimmeller (s) | Brooks | Cardiff, Feb 7. |
| | Calcutta (s) | Smith | Bussorah, Mar 2. |

## DEPARTURES.

| Mar. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | Akola (s) | Stewart | K. Coast & Kurrachee. |
| | Teserial (s) | Adair | Genoa via Kurrachee. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Sumatra, Seaton, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Cutch.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Cathay, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Tebe, to Trieste.
Steamer Clandon, to Liverpool.
Steamer Celeuti, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

## CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.
12 Satara (s) ..... Morby ..... Camoria, Feb 27.
14 Pachumba (s) ..... James ..... Sandoway.
Star of France ..... Hughes ..... London, Nov 29.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 12.—Steamer Meinam. Ships Arundel Castle and Big Bonanza.
Mar. 13.—Steamers Sir John Lawrence and Reliance.

PASSENGERS.

Per Pachumba—Col and Mrs Hildebrand, Captain Clough, Mr W A Campbell, Mr C Caspersz, Mr Gamble.

## DAILY IMPORTS.—March 17.

From Liverpool.

India s.s—5 cases soap, Surrufally Heptools.
Macedonia s—2 cases umbrellas, N Merwanjee.
Speke Hall s—2 cases cotton thread, Abdoola Dawood ; 730 bundles hoop iron, Knoop and Co.

From London.

Alnwick Castle s—57 cases matches, The Agra Bank.
Centurion—31 bales papers, Ebrahim Budroodin.
Cathay s—5 packages printing papers, The Bombay E S Press ; 3 cases printed books, Atmaran Vagoon and Co.
Nizam s—1 case silver watches, Hassum Dada.

From Bordeaux.

Union—7 cases liquers, Meiffre Neveu and Co
Assiria s—100 cases brandy, D F Batha and Co.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—March 17.

For Liverpool.

Raphael—127 bales rags, Nuthoo Soondeejee.
Heleodin s—250 cwts myrobalans, Jetha Purshotum ; 39 bales wool, Hujjewan Vuseonjee ; 90 bales hemp, Lalljee Narun ; 100 bales cotton, Heeralal Gunsamdas ; 29 bales wool, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 36 bales wool, Dhunraj Ameermull.
Knight Companion—625 cwts myrabollams, Jetha Purshotum.
Mirzapore s—4 bales woolen carpets, Alladin Mahomed Dama ; 27 packages silk, Hajee Adoo Sulliaman ; 18 bales skins and 8 bales wool and cotton carpets, Hajee Allarakhia Nulhoo ; 223½ cwts ginger, Bhanjee Purshotum ; 40 cwts D horns and 74 cwts fishmaws, Joonub Abdoola ; 14 bales hides and skins, F Nusserwanjee.

For Havre.

Red Star s—40 bales rags and 200 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co ; 280 cwts bones, Allimahomed Hasum.

For London.

Sumatra s—2 cases shawls, Goculdass Brizlall.
Conflict—32 bales hides, Mahomed Jumall ; 30 bales cotton dropping, C Carrim.

For Marseilles.

Cathay s—40 bags coffee, P. and O S N Co.
Singapore s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 2,001 cwts o teel seed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Genoa.

Singapore s—209 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 551 bales cotton, and 2.01 cwts teel seed, Killick, Nixon & Co.

For Trieste.

Tebe s—20 carks cocoanut oil, Peel, Cassels & Co ; 400 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
Cathay s—818 bags coffee, P and O S N Co.

For Alexandria.

Sumatra s—1 box silver coins Rs. 700, David Sassoon & Co ; 1 box silver coins Rs. 5000, S S Sassoon ; 2 bundles silk, Hajee Zemel Abedin.

For Suez.

Sumatra s—2 boxes silver coins, Rs. 5,400 and 10 cases silk, David Sassoon & Co ; 3 bundles silk, Aga Syed Merza.

For Hongkong.

Nizam s—1 not sandlewood oil, Datardina Mowjee ; 37 bundles E teeth, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 3 cwts. camphor, Abdool Carder and Ismailjee ; 6 cwts. chirmis and 6 c.ts red raisin, Abdool Cadur Tyebjy Bastin ; 46 cwt copolate, Sallabhoy Jafferbhoy ; 19 cwts fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 13½ cwts ; sharkfins, 1¼ cwts fishmaws, Cassum Khakey Nanjee ; 8 cwts sharkfins and 2 cwts fishmaws, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy ; 400 baskets onions, Hurnu Lall ; 158 bales cotton, Morarbhoy Vizbhoomdass ; 142 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 2 bales twist, E D Sassoon ; 15 bales twist, B K Vackil ; 10 bales twist, D Hirajee ; 45 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 17 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 200 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 56 chests opium, Jairambhoy Peerbhoy ; 152 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 15 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed ; 19 chests opium, S E Sassoon ; 30 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram.

For Shanghai.

Nizam s—122½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 18½ chests opium, Jaynaram Kainilal ; 16 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 63 chests opium, Cherchund Dooeharmull ; 12 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 5 chests opium, Vulabhram Hemchund ; 33 chests opium, M S Gubbay and Co ; 10 chests opium, Manockjee Burjhoodkas ; 38½ chests opium, S E Sassoon ; 25½ chests opium, Jairambhoy Peerbhoy.

## HIGH COURT.—March 18.

For Judgment.

501-78—In person—Motibhai vs Ruttonshaw Cooverjee.

For Consent Decree, &c.

589-77—Jefferson and P—Cowasjee Pallonjee vs Jaijee—Rimington Hand C.

591-77—Ardeshir and H—Dhunbaijee and another vs Cowasjee Pallonjee and others—A and H, J and P and E, H and C.

Summary Suits.

191-79—Shapurjee and T—Munsukhlal M Munshi vs The New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy S and W Company.
192-79—M M Munshi—Manekial Keshavlall vs The New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy S and W Company.
200-79—Bhaikunker N—Jewandass Ebjee Serjee vs The New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy S and W Co., Ld.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

620-78—In person—Dewjee Hemraj and others vs Oomersey Dewjee and others—In person—Part heard.
73-79—Tyabjee and S—Khoobai Jever and others vs The New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy S and W Company, Limited—Smith and P.
101-79—Chalk and W—Runchordass Purshotum and others vs Thacker Madowjee Visram.
106-79—Bimington H and C—Pestonjee Hasum vs Ebrahim Ramjee.
116-79—Bhaishunker N—Shaik Abdool Aziz vs Nacoda Mahomedbin Hoosein, &c.
123-79—Bimington H and C—Jumnadass Shamjee vs Laljee Ruttonsey and another.
170-79—In person—Dewjee Premjee and another vs Dewjee Doongersey.
173-79—Craigie L and O—The Chartered Bank of I A and China vs Motichund Jeverchund.
174-79—Crawford and B—F E Cutler and others vs Nowrojee Byramjee.
176-79—Shamrao P—Framjee Dadabhoy Appoo vs The British Rustomjee Appoo and others Pestonjee K.

Admiralty Suits.

1-79—Ardeshir and H—J F Aldridge and other ship Osprey, &c.
2-79—Jefferson and P—J Hughes and Goldass and others vs L and O. ship Osprey &c.

Long Causes—Act X of 1877.

21-79—Shapurjee and T—Khimji vs Abdoola bin Peer Bukah Dinshaw Manockjee Petit.

Causes.

For investigation upon Commission—Sujanund Crushnarao vs Vithuldass In Person—Mariamlub and others—B N, and B and B. and others, Gulabsuper) Hurrichund Dashrath vs Jotiram Bicknell.
402-78—Chalk and F—Rahimtoola Cadurbhoy vs C Bounenurjee.
426-78—Jeejeebhoy, H Khan—Abdool Rahimon bin Ally Musharee vs Syed Mahomed bin Syed Hoosein.
51-79—Lynch and T—Mapla Chawa Kara Killote vs Ruttonjee Nusserwanjee Oonwalla.
54-79—Lynch and T—Mapla Chowa Kara Killote vs Ruttonjee Nusserwanjee Oonwalla.
65-79—Shapoorjee and T—Vulubdass Jairam vs Premchund Roychund and another.

[Before the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

98-76—Muljee and B—Burjorjee Dorabjee and another vs G W Terry—R V Hearn—Part heard.
237-76—Jefferson and P—Muncherjee Sheriadjee Mistry vs Nurseo Dhunjaee and another—Crawford and B.
503-78—Ardeshir and H—C A Turner vs Hajee Ahmed bin Mahomed Syed—Bimington H and C.
582-78—In person—Motoba Purshotum Dhara vs Luxmeebai—In person.
396-78—Jefferson and P—Janardhin Ramchunder vs The National S and W Co—Shapurjee and T.

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—March 13.

Halpin, Surg, on sick leave, from Thull.

March 14.

Anderson, Col, Bengal Infantry, on leave, from Deh n.

March 15.

Ward, Major, R H A, on duty, from Kirkee.
Bayle, Major, 11th Lancers, on leave, from Jallalabad.
Heyland, Lieut, R A, on leave, from Kirkee.
Campbell, Major, R A, on duty, from Amritsar.
Parson, Major, R A, on duty, from Amritsar.

March 16.

Jameson, Captain, Remount Dept, on sick leave, from Secunderabad.
LaTouch, Lieut Col, Poona Horse, on duty, from Serur.
Sinclair, Surg Major, on duty, from Secunderabad.

March 17.

Mullen, Surg, on leave, from Kheerwara.
McFarland, Surg Major, on duty, from Dinapore.

DEPARTURES.—March 17.

Barr, Major, 2-15th Regt, on duty, Deesa.
Grant, Surg Major, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Smith, Lieut Col, R H A, to rejoin, to Mhow.
Ward, Major, R H A, to rejoin, to Mhow.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, March 15.)

Mr A H Morris, appointed by the Government of India to officiate as Assistant District Superintendent of Police in these Provinces, is posted to the Nagpur District.

Surgeon Major J Browne, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Jubulpore, is appointed to the medical charge of the Central Jail and School of Industry, and to be Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum and Meteorological Observatory, Jubbulpore.

## ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, March 12.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

7th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut Fagan, 63rd Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps to be Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation.

1st N I—Lieut Hickman, 54th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

8th N I—Lieut Richardson-Griffiths, 2-16th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

29th N I—Lieut Picot, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster, vice Captain Reid, vacated on promotion.

Major Thomas Le-Marchant, R A, is directed to proceed from Mooltan to Bangalore, and rejoin K Battery 6th Brigade for duty.

The names of the following officers are added to the list of those detailed for duty with a transport corps in the field :—

Lieutenants E G F Hollest, D-6th Royal Artillery ; E P Ventris, 3rd Foot ; L E B Booth, 33rd ; F G L Mainwaring, 30th N I ; R Whalley, 39th Foot.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, Lieut W S Walford, C Battery 4th Brigade R A, is detailed for duty with the depot battery of his brigade, and will proceed to England during the present season.

Lieut Bannatine, O Battery 5th Brigade, is directed to proceed to Fukkur, and join artillery details of men and horses proceeding to Kandahar, on arrival at which station he will do duty with G Battery 4th Brigade.

Captain J H Barnard, C M G, 101st Foot, having passed the prescribed examination, is confirmed in the appointment of Aide-de-Camp to Major General R O Bright, C B, commanding, the Rawal Pindi Division.

## ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN MADRAS.

Head Quarters, Madras, March. 3.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has approved of the undermentioned officers being posted to the battalions of their regiments specified opposite their names :—
13th Foot—2nd-Lieut Corbett, 2nd Battalion. 16 h Foot—2nd-Lieuts Burton, and Oswald, 2nd Battalion. 21st Foot—2nd-Lieutenant Swaine, 1st Battalion.

Colonel Glosg, Commanding R A British Burmah Division, is appointed to the Command of the R A Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

Offg Dy Surgeon-General W H Rean, from Acting Hyderabad Subsidiary Force to Act Nagpore Force during the absence of Dy Surgeon-General Theobalds on leave.

Major Coningham, Staff Corps, from on return from furlough to general duty, Bangalore.

Major H C Davies, Wing Officer, 9th N I for six months, in extension.

Surgeon Major Gullan, d d R A. Nagpore Force, to England to appear before a medical Board.

Adjutant-General's Office, 6th March 1879.

Veterinary-Surgeon Gunn is posted to St Thomas' Mount for duty.

Veterinary-Surgeon Slattery is directed to proceed from St Thomas' Mount to Secunderabad for duty with the R A at that station.

Surgeon W Quayle will proceed to Rangoon for general duty in the British Burmah Division.

C lonel Clay from 2nd in Command 3rd Light Infantry to Command 40th N I.

Lieut-Col Lavie from Wing Commander 34th Light Infantry to 2nd in Command 3rd L I.

Major Moore from Officiating Wing Commander 34th Light Infantry to Wing Commander 34th L I.

The undermentioned candidate are reported to have passed the Higher Standard Examination in the Hindustani Language :—Sub-Lieut Foss, 2nd Foot Probationer, Staff Corps, and Lieut Hutchins, 1-21st Foot.

Lieut Col Palmer, Wing Commander 20th N I, to appear beofore a Medical Board.

## THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

### REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. SEXTON, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Head-quarters, Bombay, 17th March 1879.

1. Officers of the Corps attending H E the Governor's Levee on Thursday 20th instant are requested to do so in Uniform. Full dress to be worn. Officers not having the full dress tunic, may wear the red serge.

2. The undermentioned having joined are taken on the strength, and posted to Companys as follows, viz :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. | 889 Volunteer E. Brown, | E. Company. |
| ,, | 890 ,, E. Hyde, | D. Company. |

By Order,
F. STOKES, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

## CALENDAR FOR MARCH 1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon.....23rd, 1h. 55·7 m. a.m.

| Date. | Remarks. | Sun rises. A.M. | Sun sets. P.M. | High Water. | Low Water. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| March: | | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. |
| Tues. 18 | ..... | 6 7 | 6 9 | 8 22 m<br>9 16 a | 2 35 m<br>3 24 a |
| Wed 19 | English Mail expected. | 6 7 | 6 9 | 9 25 m<br>9 58 a | 3 33 m<br>3 31 a |
| Th. 20 | ..... | 6 6 | 6 | 10 31 m<br>10 33 a | 4 14 m<br>4 16 a |
| Fri. 21 | ..... | 6 5 | 6 9 | 10 50 m<br>11 0 a | 4 46m<br>4 51 a |
| Sat. 22 | ..... | 6 4 | 6 10 | 11 21 m<br>11 26 a | 5 12 m<br>5 21 a |
| Sun. 23 | 4th Sunday in Lent. | 6 4 | 6 10 | 11 53 m<br>11 52 a | 5 38 m<br>5 53 a |
| Mon. 24 | ..... | 6 3 | 6 10 | 0 21 a | 6 4 m<br>6 22 a |

## BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Byculla schools.—Day scholars are received on payment of fees varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 a month according to Standard. Half fees for 2nd and all other children of the same family : Standards 1—8 in the Boys' School, 1—5 in the Girls' School. Apply to the HEAD MASTER or LADY SUPERINTENDENT.
Byculla, 3rd Sept.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for Notifying a Domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

### BIRTHS.

MONTEATH—March 10th, at Umballa, the wife of A. M. Monteath, of a daughter.
PEPPE—March 10th, at Ranchi, Chota Nagpore, the wife of G T Peppe, of a daughter.
TOTMAN—March 14th, at Calcutta, the wife of Wm. C Trotman, of a son.
WORGAN—March 12th, at Chupra, the wife of J. B. Worgan, Esq., B.C.S., of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

BABONAU—BLAKE—March 10th, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. W. H Bray, assisted by the Revd A Smith, John Theodore Babonau, to Emmeline Jessie Marie, daughter of the late Rev. H. T. Blake, of Sea View, Isle of Wight.
BALL—CHRISTIE—March 10th, at the Old Church, Calcutta, Percy M. Ball, of Agra, to Agnes E. B., elder daughter of the late Robert Christie, Dundee, Scotland.

### DEATHS.

COOK—March 11th, at Rawal Pindi, Punjab, Samuel, the infant son of Henry Frederick Cook and Caroline C. Cook, aged 14th months.
JERDAN—February 27th, at Intally, Mary, the only child of the Rev. C. Jerdan, aged 3 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1879.

The Aden telegram of news from [illegible] of the 21st ult. evidently gives us [illegible] which brings an earlier date than that co[illegible] probably to the London telegram of the 16th i[illegible] puzzling custom, up the record of the Zulu W[illegible] the despatch for 26th ult., though as [illegible] latest advices." The Reuter mentions no [illegible]ccordance as to their drift, what he speaks [illegible]orry to say, of an unfavourable two telegrams [illegible]he first telegram supplies a con[illegible]which is, [illegible]of the account of Colonel Pearson's [illegible]character, and represents that officer as virtually [illegible]tradicted in the entrenched position occupied [illegible] him within the borders of Zululand. Evidently, the communications with Colonel Pearson are uncertain, or the rumour of his victory could not have been so generally accepted ; and the significant statement that he had supplies enabling him to hold out for six weeks proves that he must have been, to put it mildly, standing on the defensive, though we do not question his ability at any time to cut a way for his force back to Natal. The second telegram informs us that the Shah had arrived from St. Helena with reinforcements, and that it had been decided to send a relieving force to Colonel Pearson. This statement confirms the impression that Colonel Pearson's column was really beset by the enemy. The military reinforcements from St. Helena could not be very strong, but the Shah could probably furnish a naval brigade of 200 to 300 men in addition. It is doubtful, however, if much could be done before the arrival of the 57th Regiment a week ago. The reinforcements from England will pour in rapidly by successive instalments from about this date up to the end of March ; and we may fairly hope that, as they did nothing all February, the Zulus have allowed the critical first half of the present month also to pass by without attempting any aggressive action.

Dacoity, which seemed to have lost all its vitality in the settled districts of British India, has lately, as our readers are aware, blossomed forth into fresh life in the Deccan, and more especially in the Poona Collectorate. Several armed bands have taken to defying the authority of the Government, and plundering villages ; and it is no secret that threatening letters have been received by high officials, including, it is said, the Governor himself, from persons professing to belong to these marauding parties, who assert that they are members of an organisation for compelling the Government to give them work or food, and that they will leave no means untried to effect their purpose. In addition to the distress caused by the long continuance of high prices, we are told that the Ramoshis of the Deccan consider themselves bitterly aggrieved by the manner in which large tracts of land, formerly lying waste and yielding abundant crops of grass which the wandering tribes of the Deccan had a customary right to appropriate, have been seized as reserves for the new State forests. The malcontent Brahmans of that centre of political disaffection, the city of Poona, are credibly reported to have worked on the feelings of the indignant Ramoshis, and even some of them to have taken part in the raids which have recently given the police so much trouble. The leader of one marauding band is said to be a Brahman who served for many years in a Government office at Poona, and who had his feelings outraged by being passed over for some appointment that fell vacant. Hari Naik, too, the chief of the Ramoshis who went out against the Government, is reported to have had a Brahman as his principal adviser. This leader began his career as a dacoit a few months ago by plundering a village in the Satara Collectorate, and afterwards moved about the country from one Collectorate to another, actually raiding at one time within a few miles of Sirur, the head-quarters of the Poona Horse, and so forcing the Government to order detachments of that regiment out on duty to guard the railway line beyond Poona. Forced to retreat eastwards, Hari with his band entered the Sholapur Collectorate, and news has just been received, we are glad to say, that the dacoits were successfully attacked a few days ago by the Sholapur police, one of them being killed, and one badly wounded, and Hari Naik taken prisoner. The police constable commanding the party of police was severely wounded in the skirmish. An account of the affair will be found in another column. It is probable that the capture of the Ramoshi leader will put the Government on the track of the real instigators of a movement which appears to have been unusually well organized.

According to telegrams received a few days ago the Government propose increasing the strength of the Indian Civil Service, and a Commission is also to be appointed to inquire once again into the advantage, or otherwise, of employing native troops on active service abroad. It is worth consideration if the two objects cannot be made to dovetail one into the other. It may be taken for granted that if the native army is to serve abroad there must be a considerable increase of the number of European officers serving with it ; but where these European officers are to come from nobody knows. There must be officers forthcoming to fill the casualties caused by war, but the Indian Army has no reserve from which to replace them. There is a difficulty experienced, even now, and in India, in providing each native regiment with its authorised complement of seven combatant officers, and that difficulty must be greatly enhanced on the battle field, and when it would not be too much to expect that one-half of the officers would be placed *hors de combat*. And owing to the constitution of the Native Army, and the fact of the sepoys only understanding their own Indian languages, it would be impracticable to draft into their ranks English officers from the line or militia unacquainted with their speech or custom. It follows, then, that if the native army is to be made entirely efficient for active foreign service, there must be not only the authorised seven combatant officers per regiment, but further a considerable reserve of Indian officers in support of their comrades gone to the wars.

Now if, instead of increasing the strength of the Civil Service, whose members are not available for military duty, the Government were to bring a certain number of young officers into the Indian army to be borne upon the rolls of regiments, this difficulty might be cheaply and effectively surmounted. We would advocate, in short, a return to the old system obtaining in the native army when a certain proportion of the regimental officers were made available for any kind of civil employ. It is true that the old system was faulty in detail, but that is no reason why it should be condemned altogether. Abuses were permitted to creep into it, until at length, and just previous to the Mutiny, the Bengal native regiments were left without almost any officers to command them. Moreover, the emoluments of civil employ being so superior to the pay of the army, the temptation to leave the one service for the other was irresistible ; but since the native army has been reorganised the pay of the army and of the Civil Service has been put upon a more equitable level, and there is no reason why the pay of both should not be made precisely the same. It is only a question of approximating the money value of services rendered in, let us suppose, the appointments of wing commander, and of head of assistant, of colonel and judge, allowing each officer to seek for himself the description of most employment, civil or military, towards duty his idiocyncracies tend. The preferentary times men would give to civil over military one service would retain what is wanted in ordinary depend of peace—a current flowing out of the other way. vice into the other. And, in war, we vancement and upon it the current would flow military service The opportunities of personofficers in civil employ distinction afforded by, in which, it is provided, would quickly bring by serve a certain number of back to their regi[illegible]—on first entering the service, they would have [illegible], of five or six years, afterwards. years—two or or something closely approaching and, at in[illegible] obtains in the British army, where This system are *seconded* and serve on staff or other it, also for periods of years away from their regiments. The only difference is, that here the seconded officers would be engaged in purely civilian duties instead of duties of only a semi-military character.

There can hardly be any doubt about the military officers being quite competent to perform any of the duties which fall to the share of civilians in India. There is no absolute necessity that we know of for an Indian civilian to have any higher standard of education than is required of an officer in the Indian Staff Corps. For purposes of competition it is, of course, advisable to make the Indian civilians' examination as severe as possible, but we are not aware that his education, superior as it is, is of any great benefit to him in his intercourse with the natives, or that the natives are any the better for it either. Beyond a certain level—which the Staff Corps curriculum fully reaches—learning is only, for administrative work, learning thrown away. It may solace the civilian *pundit* in his leisure hours, but it is not profitable in his work.

If there were any particular branch of knowledge, however, required for particular appointments, nothing would be more easy than to command it. It is only to lay down this examination for judicial work, that for political or revenue employ, and the officer who desired civil employment would have to pass it. This he would certainly do if his bent was that way, and he would be none the worse collector, judge, or political officer for that military training which is always useful to a man, for the habits it gives of discipline and organization. We know that the Indian Civil Service is a very good service indeed, and that India is greatly indebted to its members, but we are by no means sure that its best men or its best work have surpassed the men and the work of the military in civil employ. That the Indian Civil Service is so highly paid in comparison with the army, is not, we should say, on account of the value of the services rendered, so much as on account of the respect which is paid to tradition. Of course a Government servant in the important offices of collector and judge should receive a salary adequate to the maintenance of his authority and status ; but why a man who has undergone a military training should not fill such offices just as well as a man who has not, we really do not know, or yet why he should not pocket their salaries. Not indeed the old scale of salaries, because we claim for our suggestion the merit of superior economy. We would reduce the salaries of collectors to a level with those of colonels, and so on down the scale to the lowest civil appointment, and the lowest military one. Travelling allowances, table money, tentage, &c., all of which expenses are peculiar to some civil appointments, would be an extra charge on the State ; but to carry out our scheme of making the Civil Servants available for military duty, and a reserve of officers for the native army, it would be necessary to make the pay, if not the allowances, of both services the same.

What the Government now propose doing —to increase the Civil Service by a number of competition scholars—seems to us a needless expense, and the Commission reported an absurdity. A commission is not required to tell any one that seven officers is not a proper complement for native regiments serving abroad, when there are none others to replace them, *ergo* the native regiments had better stop at home. The increase of the Civil Service upon the old system will burden the estimates for many a long year to come and yet leave the native regiments, in military parlance, as they were. But if the two, on the present opportunity, were dovetailed, as we suggest, the one service would feed the other, and the advantage of both would be studied. It is a notorious fact that the unpopularity of the native military service is now so great, that few young officers are at the pains to enter it. We believe that it would become a popular service quickly enough if its area of usefulness was widened ; if, in short, a young man could hope for something more upon entering it than the dullest regimental routine for four and twenty years, with a pension of £192 at the end of it all. And there are good grounds for saying that all the demerits of the old system of a military civil service can be traced, one by one, to monstrous abuses of its principles permitted by the authorities of those old days. Under Lord Dalhousie the system was sound, and was proved to be sound by the Governor Generals' successes, military and administrative, but no system, however good, can bear jobbery and corruption, and that was the fate of this system under his immediate successors in office.

## THE NEW

# LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

## THE AFGHAN WAR.

### GENERAL BIDDULPH'S FORCE.

LAHORE, MARCH 17.

General Biddulph crossed the Kojuck Pass on his way back to India on the 16th inst.

The mortality of camels is very great.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

*(By Red Sea Cable.)*

## THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

OTTAWA, MARCH 16.

The Minister of Finance has submitted to Parliament a new protective tariff, producing, it is estimated, a yearly increase of £2,000,000 in the revenue.

## SPAIN.

MADRID, MARCH 26.

The Cortes has been dissolved.

## RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 16.

Quarantine in Astrachan has been abolished, except in the case of one village.

Abdul Rahman, one of the pretenders to the Afghan throne, has arrived at Tashkend to confer with General Kaufmann.

## THE MAILS.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

The Bombay Mails of the 24th ult. via Brindisi were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with a hardening tendency. Surats firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Dhollera | 4 5-16. |
| Exchange on India 60 days' sight | 1-7 |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 72½ |
| 4½ per cent. do. | 78½ |
| 3 per cent. Consols for account | 96⅝ |
| 5 per cent. French Rentes 1872 | 114½ |
| Bar Silver | 49½ |
| Departures.—Manila and Thessaly. | |

## STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, MARCH 17, 8-50 A. M.

French Mail steamer Meinam, from Pondicherry, arrived.

THE Bombay Government has offered to the members of the Bombay Club the ground at present occupied by the saluting battery and adjacent huts at the entrance to the Apollo Bandar as a site for a new club-house. There can be little doubt that this offer will be gladly and gratefully accepted, as the Club receives so many accessions of new members that it is already pressed for room in the spacious house in Rampart Row to which it transferred its home three years ago. The site offered by Government is a most convenient one, and it will be greatly improved when the Port Trust has carried out its intention of filling up the unused basin at the back of the Apollo Bandar Refreshment Rooms, and making a second carriage road down to the end of the Pier.

MR. MCPHERSON, the special correspondent of the *Standard*, has received a telegram from the editor of that paper, promising him that his correspondence with General Roberts shall be printed, and that he shall not be thrown over. This is plucky conduct on the part of the *Standard*, which has so many reasons for not wishing to quarrel with the party in power; and it shows how highly the editor appreciates Mr. McPherson's services to the paper.

IN consideration of the valuable services rendered by Mr. E. C. Nunn in the Customs Department, and during the Mutiny in 1857, the Secretary of State, on the recommendation of the Government of India, has sanctioned the grant to him of a special pension of Rs. 310 per month in lieu of that to which he had been admitted under the rules, namely Rs. 297. Mr. Nunn had 32 years' service and was obliged to retire on the abolition of his appointment in 1877.

REMARKING on the measures taken by the Government of India to further the establishment of schools in this country for the training of natives for the position of foremen mechanics in the Public Works Department, the Secretary of State expresses his satisfaction at the success of the schools established—one at Dehree, in Bengal, and the other at Roorkee, in the North-Western Provinces. Communications have been addressed by the India Office to the Government of Bombay and Madras, with a view to ascertaining if schools of a like nature have been instituted in those Presidencies.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 94,43,703, for the Jhelum-Sawal Pindi section of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

THE Secretary of State has expressed his concurrence in the Resolution issued by the Government of India to the effect that applications for sanction to the payment of gratuities to the widows and families of deceased employés of any guaranteed Railway Company, shall not, in the absence of any grounds for exceptional liberality on the part of Government, be in future entertained. His Lordship however suggests that subscription to a Provident Fund (which the Government might aid under certain conditions) should be made compulsory on all employés henceforward admitted into the Railway service.

THE heavy siege battery ordered from Peshawar to Jallalabad started on the 9th instant with twenty elephants for each gun.

A BENARES correspondent writes that the Sheristadar of the Collector's Cutcherry at Benares has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, with hard labour, and a fine of Rs. 3,000, for offering a bribe to one of the European Honorary Magistrates of Benares.

A BANGALORE paper learns from a correspondent in Chittaldrug that a plague of rats has made its appearance in some parts of that district. "Great damage has been done by these pests to the chenna and cotton crops, and the vermin are reported to be so numerous as to defy any headway being made against them. In some fields belonging to villages of the Siddevenhully and Turnoorhoblis the crops have ,been wholly destroyed. The ryots are at their wit's end, never having experienced such an eruption before. It is said that the rats commit their ravages by night, spreading like a black cloud all over the field after nightfall, and disappearing as daylight dawns. The crops in the Devangiri and Dodderit taluks have also been partially destroyed, but to what extent has not been ascertained. We read of a similar plague of rats in parts of the Deccan; is it possible that the vermin are on the move like locusts; if so, are we likely to have them this way?"

THE Kurrachee paper says—The 83rd (County of Dublin) Regiment left Kurrachee on the 13th for Belgaum. The head-quarters and one wing embarked in the Tenasserim, and the other wing in the Czarewitch. The officers who accompanied the head-huarters are,—Colonel Brown, Major Gore, Major Karslake, Captain Davenport, Lieutenants Macnaghten, Grady and Brown, and Adjutant Marling, Quarter-master McQuade, Surgeon-Major Hudson, and Surgeon Emerson. The following went with the right wing:—Lieutenant-Colonel Meurant, Captains Butler and Wyndham, Lieutenant the Hon'ble F. L. Colborne, Lieut. Thomson, and Surgeon Hayes. It is hardly necessary for us to say that the departure of this corps is looked upon with sincere regret by the community of Kurrachee generally. The orderly and excellent conduct of the men during the time they have served here—notwithstanding the contiguity of the barracks to the bazaar, which affords no little temptation to the soldier to do wrong—has been the theme of general admiration, a fact which reflects great credit upon Colonel Brown and the officers under him. We only echo local public opinion when we say that the 83rd will long be missed by all classes here—both civil and military.

FEMALE infanticide, notwithstanding all the precautions taken and rules framed for its suppression, still seems to flourish in the North-Western Provinces, for in the last Report on the Administration of those Provinces we are told:—"Whatever the cause may be, whether actual murder, or arising from neglect or want of proper care, there is no doubt that the girl mortality between 1 and 5 is very excessive. The mortuary statements show that the death-rate for girls is in every year of life up to 11 higher than that for boys. The female mortality rate, instead of an improvement, shows the reverse. This is, however, explained by the exceptional character of the past year. It is but natural that among the proclaimed clans, where food and nourishment were insufficient for all, the girls suffered most."

At a dinner given at Lahore on Saturday week by the officers to the men of the Lahore Volunteer Corps, Mr. Lepel Griffin said, in replying for "the ladies":—Gentlemen—I cannot but think that in a person less highly placed than the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor it would seem misplaced levity to summon an aged and grey haired bachelor to assist him in proposing the health of those whose ways and modes of thought he has naturally all but forgotten. Why indeed are not the ladies here to answer for themselves? they are always able to speak and with excellent effect, sometimes indeed a great deal more than we care to hear. On this classical occasion, on this night of military triumph, it would have been surely fitting for the soft arms of Thais to have been twined around the neck of your Alexander. But unable to return thanks adequately for the ladies, I would desire to offer them one piece of patriotic advice. Ladies of Lahore, if any one of you possesses a young man, husband or sweetheart, of a figure suited to display and adorn the Volunteer uniform, with straight legs, leave him no peace until he has joined the corps, give him not one of those kisses which are at once the reward and crown of all our labours, till he has followed Major Rawlins to the field and shared the dangers and the hospitality of the Lahore Volunteers." Perhaps the ranks of the Bombay Volunteers would be largely recruited if the ladies in this city were to follow Mr. Griffin's advice.

IN an article on the Board of Trade returns for January, the *Economist* thus calls attention to the falling off in the demand for English cotton goods in India:—In respect to the whole exports, by far the most significant feature is the depression in the cotton trade. The decrease in the yarns and piece goods shipped represents as much as 682,000*l*, or 13½ per cent., and in quantities there is a decline of 11½ per cent. India especially has shown far less readiness to absorb Manchester goods, as the following figures prove very clearly:—

| | Yarns | | Piece Goods | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Exported to— | 1878, lbs. | 1879, lbs. | 1878, yards. | 1879, yards. |
| Bombay | 730,900 | 522,000 | 29,631,200 | 26,829,100 |
| Madras | 880,700 | 561,200 | 7,839,200 | 2,800,100 |
| Bengal | 1,046,500 | 590,300 | 81,199,100 | 46,44',900 |
| Straits | 220,800 | 174,400 | 7,155,000 | 6,183,500 |
| | 2,886,900 | 1,852,900 | 125,824,500 | 82,223,400 |

India has therefore taken 36 per cent. less of yarns, and 35 per cent. of piece goods, and in sterling the drop is equally striking. In other directions, the shipments have been fairly sustained, and China, Holland, and Turkey have received noticeably larger quantities. The woollen, linen, and jute materials taken for export do not show any similar rate of depression; and our silk manufactures continue to command more customers abroad.

THE *United Service Gazette*—As to the actual disaster at Isandula, ten miles from Rourke's Drift, in which the 24th Regiment suffered so severely, we have no further details. But it appears that a court of enquiry is sitting at Rourke's Drift to investigate the circumstances of the case, which is composed of Colonel Hassard, Colonel Degacher and others. It would appear, from the fact that a court of enquiry is being held, that orders had been neglected or disobeyed, as Lord Chelmsford appears to have foreseen such an attack as that which was made by the Zulus upon the convoy and camp guarded by the 24th Regiment. In his general instructions we find that "officers commanding outposts, columns, or districts are held responsible for the security of their positions against any sudden attack." We have, however, considerable information as to the action at Rourke's Drift. When the casualty occurred at Isandula, the passage of the Tugela at Rourke's Drift lay open to the Zulus, unless that post could be held by the small force there stationed. Had the Zulus been able to overcome that force, and seize Rourke's Drift, not only would Helpmakaar, the principal town of the district, which lies about ten miles south of Rourke's Drift, have lain at the mercy of the advancing Zulus, but Lord Chelmsford's force, with which he was reconnoitring twelve miles distant from the camp of the 24th, would have had its communications cut and its line of retreat seriously endangered. The post of Rourke's Drift was of immense strategical importance, and its defence was of vital interest to the whole of the forces in Natal, as it formed the connecting link between Pearson's column and Wood's column. Lieuts. Bromhead and Chard had been left with the care of the post, with a company of the 24th. They proved themselves well worthy of their charges; and the action that took place there was a splendid affair. A strong feeling prevails in the colony with regard to the cause of the disaster at Isandula. It has been positively stated that written orders were disobeyed in spite of repeats from inferior officers. There is little doubt that if the force in camp had, as ordered, acted strictly on the defensive they would have held the enemy in check till the General returned and took them in the rear, with not an improbable result of ending the campaign.

# BOMBAY.

THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY.—At the High Court yesterday, an application was made to Sir Charles Sargent for the appointment of an official liquidator of the above named company. The Albert Manufacturing is a new company which was formed on the voluntary liquidation of the Albert Mills Company; and a few days ago this Lordship appointed Mr. C. W. Jackson the official liquidator of the former company. In appointing Mr. Jackson as official liquidator for the Albert Mills also his Lordship fixed his remuneration to be one per cent. on the realized assets of the two companies, the security to be given by him being Rs. 5,000 in the case of each company.

MILL HANDS AT THE HIGH COURT.—Several hundreds of mill hands—men, women, and children—belonging to the mills lately managed by Nursey Kessowjee as well as to the Mandvi Spinning and Weaving Company appeared yesterday in the compound around the new High Court building, with a petition to the Chief Justice to get their overdue wages to be paid. A deputation of four of them appeared in court before Sir Charles Sargent, who intimated to them that he would speak to the liquidators of the companies to see what could be done for them. The crowds below waited patiently all day and dispersed late in the afternoon.

INQUEST.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on view of the body of a Hindu child, about nine or ten months old, who had died from the effects of opium which its mother administered by mistake. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

A THIEF.—A Hindu woman, named Jankoo, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of committing theft in a building of property consisting of two gold ornaments valued at Rs. 200, and Rs. 2-13-0 in cash, belonging to Mulhara Vittul. She was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENSE.—Two Hindus, named Soorsajee Butchajee and Bucajee Dewjee, were yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of selling spirituous liquors by retail without a license from the Collector of Bombay. Prisoner No. 1 being an old offender was fined Rs. 80 or in default to four months' rigorous imprisonment, and the other was fined Rs. 20.

APOPLEXY.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital on view of the body of Bhugwan Jewa. Deceased was, on the evening previous, found lying drunk on the Breach Candy Road, when he was removed to the hospital, where he expired about midnight from apoplexy, induced by excessive drinking. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Mr. Walter L. Galpin, the cashier of the P. and O. Co.'s service, appeared yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained a warrant for the arrest of one Rahim, a Mahomedan clerk in the employ of the said Company, whom he charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 1,029, which amount, it is alleged, was handed to accused by complainant with instructions to be paid to the Master Attendant of Bombay, whereas the accused absconded, appropriating the said amount to his own use.

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 8th March 1879 was 40,791 maunds, and in money Rs. 37,606. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1878 are as follows:—

| Description. | Week ending 8th Mar. 1879. | Week ending 9th Mar. 1878. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| COTTON— | | | | |
| Weight | Mds 9,527 | Mds 20,687 | ... | Mds11,160 |
| Amount | Rs. 5,628 | Rs. 10,965 | ... | Rs. 5,339 |
| GRAIN— | | | | |
| Weight | Mds 96,750 | Mds 1,10,393 | ... | Mds13,643 |
| Amount | Rs. 28,273 | Rs. 33,348 | ... | ... |
| JAGREE— | | | | |
| Weight | Mds. 11,831 | Mds 7,630 | Mds 4,201 | ... |
| Amount | Rs. 6,470 | Rs. 4,309 | Rs. 2,161 | ... |
| OPIUM— | | | | |
| Weight | Mds 626 | Mds. 2,397 | ... | Mds 1,771 |
| Amount | Rs. 1,675 | Rs. 6,046 | ... | Rs. 4,371 |
| PIECE GOODS AND TWIST— | | | | |
| Weight | Mds 2,827 | Mds 3,946 | ... | Mds 1,119 |
| Amount | Rs. 2,514 | Rs. 3,758 | ... | Rs. 1,244 |
| SALT— | | | | |
| Weight | Mds 37,179 | Mds 27,196 | Mds 4,983 | ... |
| Amount | Rs. 8,702 | Rs. 6,805 | Rs. 1,917 | ... |
| SEEDS— | | | | |
| Weight | Mds 8,374 | Mds 5,940 | Mds 2,434 | ... |
| Amount | Rs. 3,400 | Rs. 1,888 | Rs. 1,512 | ... |
| SUGAR— | | | | |
| Weight | Mds 4,754 | Mds 6,424 | ... | Mds 1,670 |
| Amount | Rs. 2,262 | Rs. 3,211 | ... | Rs. 409 |
| GENERAL GOODS— | | | | |
| Weight | Mds1,74,476 | Mds1,16,040 | Mds 58,436 | ... |
| Amount | Rs. 80,035 | Rs. 31,581 | Rs. 48,454 | ... |
| TOTAL— | | | | |
| Weight | Mds 3,41 344 | Mds 3,00,553 | Mds 40,791 | ... |
| Amount | Rs. 1,3,8,887 | Rs. 1,01,381 | Rs. 37,606 | ... |

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & CO.—Moved by a feeling of deep gratitude, I offer you my sincerest thanks for the good you have done in vulgarising Guarana. For many years I have endured fearful *headaches*; if I am now able to state that I am radically cured I owe it to Guarana.—Yhon Capellanos, General Director of the Police Department, Whodinzi, Roumania.

## THE OPENING OF THE TULSI WATER WORKS.

ON Saturday afternoon, H. E. Sir R. Temple, Governor of Bombay, formally opened the new Tulsi water works which have been constructed with a view to supplementing the supply of water previously drawn from the Vehar Lake, and are calculated to raise the water supply of Bombay from 17 gallons to 26 gallons a head per diem. The ceremony took place on the site of the new Service Reservoir on Malabar Hill. The reservoir is still far from completion, but until it can be utilized for storing and filtering the water, the main will run straight into the town. When the reservoir is ready communication with the main, which has been carried over the hill close alongside it, can easily be established. There was a large attendance of invited guests to witness the ceremony, including H. E. the Commander-in-Chief (General Were), the Hon. J. Gibbs, the Hon. L. R. Ashbourner, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball, the Hon. Mr. Justice West, Mr. J. B. Peile, Major Gen. Hewett, Col. Sexton, Dr. Lumsdaine, Dr. Blaney, Mr. Jefferson, Mr. F. Mathew, Mr. Geary, Mr. Curwen, Mr. Best, the Rev. Mr. Macpherson, Mr. B. Lang, Captain Brebner, Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, Mr. Venayek Wassedew, &c., &c., and a large number of ladies. There were also present nearly all the members of the Municipal Corporation, including Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik (Chairman), Dr. Blaney (Chairman of the Town Council), Mr. Grant (Municipal Commissioner), Sir F. Souter, the Hon. Dosabhoy Framjee, the Hon. Morarjee Gocouldass, Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, Mr. Kirkham, Mr. Duxbury, Mr. Gostling, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Freeborn, Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Mr. Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, Mr. Dinanath Khote, Mr. Harrichand Sadasheevjee, Mr. Vasayekrao Laximanjee, Mr. Khunderao Bhideskar, Mr. Byramjee Dadabhoy Registrar, Mr. Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee, Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Mr. K. R. Cama, Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee Servai, Mr. Janardhun Gopal &c. &c.

H. E. the Governor arrived soon after 5 o'clock, attended by his Military and Private Secretaries (Major Rivett-Carnac and Mr. Hart) and by Captain Crith, Captain Plant, and Lieut. Radcliffe, Aides-de-Camp, Sir Richard was received by the Chairman and members of the Corporation, and conducted to a large tent, where seats were provided for the company.

Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Chairman of the Municipal Corporation, then addressed His Excellency as follows:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—As Chairman of the Municipal Corporation of this city, I beg to thank your Excellency on their behalf for your kindly consenting to open the Tulsi water works this day. Bombay enters to-day upon its third era of water supply. During the first era we were entirely dependent upon our own resources within the island, the large and copious springs on the Esplanade supplying the thickly populated parts of the town. It was during this period that the late Framji Cowasji Banaji, one of the earliest pioneers of popular education and advancement, supplied fresh water (raised by fire engines and also animal power and conveyed by an acqueduct) to two reservoirs situated in the now town at Duncan Road for the use of the inhabitants of Kumathipura and maintained them from the year 1825 up to his death, and which works are still kept up by his heirs and successors. For promising to do this the late Sett Framjee was permitted to redeem the land tax on the Poway Estate by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors. The next was an acqueduct supplied from Dhobi Talav tank to the numerous people of that thickly populated district Paydhuni. All these resources, however, being utterly insufficient for the growing wants of the city, the Government of Lord Elphinstone sanctioned the commencement of the Vehar Lake which was begun in 1856. The masonry of the main dam was completed in May 1858, and two other dams in August of the same year. In October 1859 the lake was filled up to about 9 feet from the top of the waste weir, and with the delivery of the water into the town commenced in March 1860 began what I may call the second era in our water supply. The total cost of the Vehar water works was 65½ lacs (rupees) of lacs to be taken in round numbers at 10,650,000,000 gallons, and as about 3,000,000,000 are used in the year, the quantity that would remain for use in the lake, supposing a failure of the monsoon occurred would, at the present rate of delivery, and allowing for evaporation, soakage, &c., be equivalent to about a two year's supply. For a population of about 6,50,000 inhabitants, the Vehar main supplies about 17 gallons a head, or 11 million gallons daily; but considering the character of the Vehar water works, the probability that the Vehar main would require to be either wholly or partially relaid, and the city would have to be cut off that source of supply at least for some months and other circumstances which have been described by Mr. Pedder, Mr. Walton, Dr. Blaney and others, it was thought proper that an independent supply of water should be secured at Tulsi, giving at least 6 gallons a head daily, so that in case the Vehar dams failed, we should have still an ample supply sufficient to keep the people alive until Vehar could be repaired. The new supply would also enable the service of the water to be extended to those parts to which the present water could not reach. On the 11th of January 1872 the Bench of Justices sanctioned the scheme for constructing the Tulsi dams with waste weirs, &c., at a cost of 5 lacs. The Government sanctioned a loan of 4 lacs, and the Tulsi water was let into the Vehar lake in July 1872. In 1873 Mr. Pedder submitted the progress and improvements to the city of Bombay, and amongst others he urged the completion of the Tulsi works as an independent source of supply at a cost of Rs. 34,03,913. Under this plan a twenty-two inch main is carried from the Tulsi out-let tower through the tunnel along the slope of the hills west of the Vehar valley to Bandora, thence along Mahim, the Warli Veldard and Breach Candy to Malabar Hill, and thence the main to be taken via Chaupati and Sonapur to the Fort and Colaba. The following objects are aimed at being accomplished in this scheme, viz:—(1). To increase the daily supply per head. (2). To give a full supply of water to those quarters such as Malabar and Mumbabi Hills and Colaba which, from their elevation and distance, were received either no water or a very inadequate supply from Vehar. (3). To maintain the supply of water to the city in case of a temporary failure of the mains. (4). In case of failure of Vehar dams, the Tulsi water received into the service reservoir into the Vehar main at Grant Road, would give a supply of 6 gallons a head to the whole population. The inhabitants of the following wards will be supplied from Tulsi:—

TULSI SUPPLY.

| Wards. | Population. |
|---|---|
| I.—Bandora | 5,000 |
| II.—Mahim and Worli | 24,252 |
| III.—Mumbabi and Walkeshwar | 12,053 |
| IV.—Chaupati, Girgaon, and Khetwadi | 53,582 |
| V.—Esplanade, Fort, and Colaba | 59,160 |
| | 1,54,152 |

The following would be supplied at the same time from VEHAR.

| Wards. | Population. |
|---|---|
| I.—Coorla | 5,000 |
| II.—Siwri, Parel, and Sion | 29,895 |
| III.—Mangaon and Tarwadi | 31,056 |
| IV.—Khara Talav, Koombarwada, Kamathipura, and Byculla | 1,26,260 |
| V.—Mandvi, Market, and Chuckla | 1,15,046 |
| VI.—Umarkhadi and Dongri | 75,429 |
| VII.—Dhobi Talav, Phunuswadi, and Bhuleshvar | 94,704 |
| VIII.—Water division | 22,953 |
| | 5,00,253 |

The discharge of Vehar being over 11,000,000 gallons daily, the daily supply to the above per head would be 22 gallons. The total daily supply from Tulsi being 4,050,000 gallons, the daily supply per head to a population of 1,54,152 will be over 26 gallons. For additional works at Tulsi a loan of 40 lacs was sanctioned by the Corporation. The scheme was submitted by the Government of Bombay to the Government of India whose sanction to the loan was granted on the 20th December 1875. The Corporation accepted the loan and resolved on the 25th February 1876 that the water works be commenced, but they suggested an alteration in the capacity of the mains which was not approved of by Government. The following are the amounts of estimates and expenditure on this head:—

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Original estimate | 40,00,000 |
| 2. | Revised estimate | 39,50,247 |
| 3. | Actuals of 1877-78 | $2,30,608 |
| 4. | Estimated amounts for completion of the works as per statement furnished by the Executive Engineer on special duty | 7,65,758 |
| 5. | Local | 39,96,366 |

So that if the Tulsi works be completed as would appear from the above statement, Rs. 4,000 will be saved on the estimated amount as above stated. The cover for the Malabar Hill reservoir is estimated to cost about a lakh of rupees if made of iron; but if it be constructed of masonry, it would cost Rs. 1,50,000 This sum, plus Rs. 90,000 for compensation for Government land required for the Malabar Hill reservoir, will have to be provided for out of the savings of the surface drainage loan. The water works loan would be fully spent as already stated; and as the original estimates did not include the two items referred to above, they will have to be drawn for from another source. The Tulsi reservoir when full as it now is contains 1,450 million gallons and gives 6 gallons per head for 6,50,000 persons or all Bombay. The service reservoir will contain a supply of 60 million which, the whole city for 44 hours, its storage capacity being 20,250,000 gallons. It will, therefore, suffice for the whole city for the above period in case there is any burst in the main. Should there be such in the Vehar main, the service reservoir supply together with daily contribution from Tulsi will, it is estimated, give about 12 gallons per head for the whole of Bombay (containing 6,50,000 inhabitants for 5 days. The following is a contrasted statement of the capacities of the two lakes:—

| | Area of Lake acres. | Area of the gathering ground acres. | Total acres. | Total capacity Gallons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vehar | 1,400 | 2,550 | 3,950 | 10,800,000,00 |
| Tulsi | 250 | 1,200 | 1,450 | 145,250,000 |

Your Excellency will thus see we have now a supply of water sufficient for all practical purposes for several years to come. And when the inauguration of the works is made to-day under your Excellency's auspices, the Corporation may well for a time rest on their oars; and think of other plans for the improvement of the city, such as the introduction of electric lights—and numerous other measures for furthering the well-being of the inhabitants of this great city.

H. E. the Governor.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentleman,—In common with every businessman present, I have listened with pleasure to the succinct and lucid statement of facts and figures which has just been presented to us by the Chairman. I feel personally grateful to the Chairman for making that statement, because it relieves me from the duty of going into facts or figures, and enables me to proceed straight to some of the other parts of the subject. Now, ladies and gentlemen, our excellent friends, Mr. Grant and Mr. Walton, are about to exhibit before us the feat of making water run up hill, indeed rush straight up to the top of the Malabar cliff. Without going so far ladies and gentlemen, as to say that Mr. Grant and Mr. Walton are moral philosophers, yet they are about to read to us all a philosophic as well as a practical lesson, for under their auspices the Tulsi water will strive to find its own level, thereby showing us, gentlemen, that we ought all to strive to attain to the very highest level we can possibly reach. (Hear, hear). You will see presently, gentlemen, when I turn the tap, that the water, not content with rising to a height of 250ft., at which we stand, will try to rise higher still, and will shoot up with a spurt. Everything, ladies and gentlemen, has a lesson for us, for like as on festive occasions like the present the ladies outshine all as gentlemen, so we, in our turn, should strive in our present and future achievements to outshine anything that we have previously achieved. But, gentlemen, why does the water endeavour to rise higher and higher? Why, because it must reach, strive to reach, at all events, aspire to reach to that level which exists in the Tulsi lake in the island of Salsette, fully 200ft. higher than the cliff whereon we stand. There again is a lesson for you, gentlemen, for you should always lay before yourselves the highest standard of of excellence, and your motto like the motto of the Tulsi water, should be "Excelsior" and "Excelsior." (Applause). But, gentlemen, the Malabar cliff is by no means the only high place to which this water is to rise. You may be aware that down in the Fort there are many picturesque, four-storied buildings, aspiring, like the Tower of Babel, towards the sky. These houses are occupied by aged women, who are by no means help-less though, inasmuch as they are thoroughly capable of asserting their rights and making their voices heard. (Laughter). To them the advent of the Tulsi water will be a peculiar blessing. In illustration of that I will venture to read to you a humorous description by a native citizen of this place, which I think may be taken as a very fair specimen of native wit. Mr. Bomonjee Pestonjee at a meeting of the Corporation on the 20th April 1875, spoke as follows:—

There is a practice of supplying water at a very late hour of the night to houses (especially to the upper floors) situated in the most densely populated quarters of the town. I allude to Ward No. II, inhabited by the poor and labouring classes of the community. I must give you a description of what takes place in most of these houses almost every night. Suppose a house to consist of four floors, the first floor of which begins to get its supply of water at ten o'clock. As soon as it is a quarter past ten, the occupants of floor No. 2, finding no sign of water coming on to their own floor, feel impatient and fidgetty, and bestow a few mild curses on the old woman occupying floor No. 1, at intervals of about 5 minutes, simply to while away the time. (Laughter.) Of course, the old woman of floor No. 1 thinks it her duty to reciprocate the civilities of the old woman of floor No. 2. It is now close upon eleven o'clock, and floor No. 2 begins to get her driblet of water. The storm between floors No. 1 and 2 subsides. It is nearly half past eleven, and not a drop of water has yet appeared on floor No. 3, who curses both the lower floors for their rascality in keeping her without water at such a late hour of the night. Floor No. 4 sympathizes with floor No. 3, and both of them join in their execrations on the devoted head of floor No. 2. Floor No. 2 accuses the old wretch of floor No. 1 of being the cause of all this misery. Floor No. 1, who has just turned-in for the night, turns out again in self-justification, and in this manner a general scrimmage ensues, fisticuffs and fire-irons being freely employed. The war rages furiously, and some pacific interference is necessary. But woebetide the sons of Adam who dare to interfere in the squabbles of these daughters of Eve. (Laughter.)

Now, ladies and gentlemen, as I said before, I am not going to attempt the slightest description of the lakes of Tulsi and Vehar. For a description of them, I would refer you to Mr. Maclean's popular Guide Book of Bombay. Moreover these lakes are becoming a fashionable resort for visitors and tourists, and these gay parties may, by visiting the lakes, not only feast their eyes with the scenery, but instruct their minds with the reflection that all this beauty is produced more by science than by any natural cause, and extend their imagination by dwelling upon the fact of all the solid good which emanates from this pretty scenery for the benefit of so many hundreds of thousands of toiling men. But, ladies and gentlemen, the scene around us at this moment is so light and gay, and graceful, the views on either side of us are so beautiful, one view extending over the city, the bay, and the harbour, the other view over the open ocean—that I suppose, hardly to be paralleled in any city in Asia—all the circumstances around us are so happy that we are apto think little of the labours and the difficulties whereby this result has been brought about, we are prone to forget all that has been suffered by those who surveyed, who projected, who carried out these works—to forget the exposure to sunstroke under a tropical sun, the malarious damps of the forests of Salsette, the heart breaking calculations and estimates, and also the many anxious and heated controversies. But on such occasions it is our simple duty to remember many of our friends who have thus laboured, some of whom are present with us, while others are absent. Indeed I make no apology for doing so, because Bombay is justly proud of her civic history and in recalling to you the names of those who are connected with the Tulsi work, I shall recall many of the best benefactors of the city. (Hear, hear.) Now, this work was begun in 1869 and has since been carried out, as you will recollect, under the auspices of my predecessors, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and Sir Philip Wodehouse. Its originator, as I gather from the history, was really Mr. Russell Aitken, who is now in England, and I well recollect how anxiously he wrote home to us from Calcutta, when he heard of the danger that was imminent during the monsoon. Then the first engineer who examined the project was Mr. Bapty who, I believe, now occupies a distinguished position in the industrial circles of this city. Then, its earliest advocate, and subsequently its most consistent supporter in the Legislature, was the very zealous and earnest Chairman of the Town Council—a gentleman who has always laboured for the good of the natives of Bombay (hear, hear), and of whom I may safely say that there are few Europeans in this city who deserve better of the native community. Then in 1870, the project came under the eye of our several Municipal Commissioners,—first of all Mr. Arthur Crawford, a man who in Bombay has erected monuments quite as enduring as brass, and of whom, if you seek a memorial, we may say you have only got to walk in the streets of Bombay and say *circumspice* (Applause). There is next Mr. Hope, who is admitted by every one to be one of the shining lights in the service of the Bombay Presidency, and who deserves especially well of this city for taking up the Municipal duties at a critical time. (Hear, hear.) Then, the project came under Mr. Feile, whom we are all glad to welcome among us in a responsible position, which he will most worthily fill. (Hear, hear.) Then, in 1875, the project was pushed on with characteristic energy by Mr. Pedder, whose practical ability, I am sure, will receive the truest acknowledgment from all his brother officers. (Applause.) Lastly, the project has been brought to completion by our friend Mr. Grant to-day. I hope the success which he witnesses will be an encouragement to him to persevere in the many equally difficult and equally important projects which await his care. Throughout all this period, from 1869 to 1875, the project has received the most earnest advocacy from two of the Secretaries to Government, firstly Mr. Ravenscroft, who, having himself carried out the case as Municipal Commissioner, was peculiarly able to give his support to the plan, and Sir Michael Kennedy, who, as you all know, has lately carried aloft the banner of Bombay in so many distant parts of India. (Applause.) Then, we should recollect the contractors, —first, Messrs. Laidlaw and Maclean, who had charge of the great work, and Messrs. Scott and Hutchison, from which did the work at the Tulsi lake, and which was well represented by Mr. Campbell. I have seen something myself of the patient way in which Mr. Campbell bore up against malarious sickness, and how manfully he endured all the sufferings and privations of that time. I was glad to see him the other day with his health restored, and his work accomplished. Then, there are the native contractors, who deserve our acknowledgements, Mr. Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee, who had charge of laying the main, and Mr. Hajee Cassim, who has so well excavated the reservoir at our right out of the solid trap rock. Throughout the period, the most zealous support has been given to the scheme by the Health Officers, Dr. Hewlett and Dr. Lumsdaine, of whom, native gentlemen, I may say that they have laboured in a manner devoted, not only to their own Government, but also to your best physical and material interests. (Hear, hear). Lastly, we should remember the engineers. Now, this project was at the outset investigated by a committee comprising peculiarly distinguished names,—first of all General Fife, whose name has been given to many other hydraulic projects besides the Tulsi water works. When I think of all the projects he has made for irrigation hydraulic works in this Presidency, some on the banks of the Indus, others in all parts of the Deccan, and when I think of all the good and also comfort that the people derived from those projects during the famine,—projects elaborated with such remarkable foresight—I say there is no man living who deserves better of the Presidency of Bombay. (Applause). The next name is that of Mr. Thomas Ormiston, a name that will ever be illustrious in our civic annals for his having carried out the docks, which constitute, on the whole, the greatest of the many great works undertaken in this city. Then there comes the name of Mr. Wilson Bell, a gentleman remarkable for independence of thought as well as for scientific attainments, whose services have been ready given for the benefit of this Municipality to many other projects besides the Tulsi project. (Hear, hear.) Then, we come to the names of the Executive Engineers, first Colonel Tulloch, who, as you will recollect, was not a Bombay man but came from the sister Presidency of Madras,—a gentleman who has done honour to the Madras service, not only in India, but also as Public Works Commissioner in the India Office Board in England. His work was taken up at an early period, and has been since prosecuted to completion by Mr. Rienzi Walton. Now, gentlemen, in commending Mr. Walton I have myself seen something of that gentleman's good conduct under trying circumstances. When, at the height of the monsoon, the rain has descend upon us, when the windows of Heaven are opened, when the floods rise, when even the rocky ground is riven into chasms by the force of surging water, then we see what sort of stuff our engineers are made of, then we find their mettle tested; and out of that ordeal Mr. Walton has emerged successfully. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Now, ladies and gentlemen, as I said before, I am not going to enter into the merits of this scheme, but I would remind especially all our native friends present that the great quality, the distinguishing merit of the Tulsi water is its purity. For various mechanical reasons it has been made more pure than the water of Vehar. Perhaps the day may come when the Vehar water shall be made equally pure. Now, gentlemen, of all things the most important to the health of the people in a tropical climate is purity of water. Impurity of water is upon the highest medical authority and testimony the cause of more sickness than all other causes put together. If you ask old medical men of Bombay, who have seen one generation pass away and another generation spring up they will tell you that since the introduction of the Vehar water there has been a marked improvement in the death-rate of the city, and a striking diminution of cholera especially, and of all zymotic diseases. You must not, my native friends, be discouraged when you see even the best devised projects sometimes fall short of the full measure of success, and when you observe that despite all human efforts sickness—epidemic sickness—still breaks out, but not your faith be shaken in the certainty of scientific resources for the preservation of human health. And above all, to many enlightened native gentlemen I would recall the memory of many prejudices which have vanished. Old residents will tell us how unwilling the people were to take even the pure Vehar water at the outset, and how those prejudices have passed away. Thereby a good moral effect is produced on the native public in disposing them to accept all those improvements which modern science shall present to them. But, gentlemen, that although you have now raised your water supply from 17 gallons a head to 26 gallons per diem for some parts of the city and to at least 22 gallons even for the poorest part, still remember that this is a great and growing city, a city which within living memory of man has increased from a population of a quarter of a million to a population of three-quarters of a million, and which will surely soon increase to a full million. Some people, reflecting upon that, may be anxious as to the future water supply of the city. If, with all this difficulty, we reach only 26 gallons a head with three-quarters of a million population, what shall we do

## BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,
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RESERVE FUND.....£800,000

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Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.
The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 1st December 1877.

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At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND,
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And also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.
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CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.
CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investment and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.
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On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,00 but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,0.0
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Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal
interest will be allowed .....at 5 p. ct. per annum
Do. 6 do. do. 4 do.
All letters should be addressed, and Roondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
H. W. JONES,
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## NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & ORELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
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M. LAVIALE'S ELECTRODYNE,
A GENUINE TESTIMONIAL.
A PHYSICIAN writes:—"I was induced to try your Electrodyne some time ago after having previously prescribed all other supposed remedies for mental depression, headache, giddiness, palpitation, nervousness and other symptoms of an overwrought brain without success. In every case its use was followed with most beneficial results, and I now feel so confident of its success that I have pleasure in stating that you may make use of this testimonial in any way you wish to bring the drug more before the public notice."
Agents for India:—A. D. JACKSON and COMPANY, Chemists, &c. Apollo House, Bombay; ABDOOL KURIM HIRJIBHOY & Co., Jackaria Muajid; and GUNPUTRAO GOROJEE, Parsee Bazaar, Fort; Messrs. MORGAN and BALCRISTNA, Poona.

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("STANDARD" BRAND.)
AS SUPPLIED TO THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.
DR. HASSALL'S Report states—"This spirit forms a pleasant and agreeable stimulant and stomachic."
Most useful in the prevention of Cholera, Diarrhœa, Indigestion, &c.
No Mess or Family should be without it.
Sold everywhere in the Colonies and India.
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HUGHES'S LOCOMOTIVE AND TRAMWAY ENGINE WORKS, LIMITED,
4, COPTHALL BUILDINGS, LONDON, AND FALCON WORKS, LOUGHBOROUGH, ENGLAND.
TRAMWAY STEAM ENGINE
FIRST MEDAL, PARIS, 1878,
Shews no Steam or Smoke, and is noiseless. The only Engine as yet allowed on Tramways in England.
COLLIERY and TANK LOCOMOTIVES
of all kinds.
TRAMWAY CARS AND TRAMWAY FITTINGS.
Special care and attention is given to this department.

READY-MADE CLOTHES,
FOR GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN,
MADE TO ORDER IN VIENNA AND PARIS, EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE.
S. GREENBLATT & Co.
BEG to notify that they have imported direct from Vienna and Paris a splendid assortment of elegant and fashionable Clothes, such as have never been seen before in India.
*The assortment consists of*—
Dress suits of best black Cashmere.
Frock-coats and Waist-coats of the best quality and very latest fashion.
Office suits, in a variety of shades and texture.
Single and double-breasted Coats.
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White Waist-coats for full dress.
Children and boys suits in a very large variety and at all prices.
Any Gentleman wishing to have his clothes made to order can obtain the same within 45 days from the date of giving the order, as the measurement will be sent to Vienna by first-going Mail, and we guarantee a perfects fit.
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S. GREENBLATT & Co.
32, Meadow Street, Bombay. Merchant Tailors.

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TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of BILLS on AKOLA to the extent of 12,00,000, and AMRAOTI to the extent of 10,00,000.
All Tenders should be submitted in sealed envelopes, addressed as follows:—
TENDERS FOR BILLS ON BERAR.
TO THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BOMBAY.
They should be written in English, and should state distinctly the total amount tendered for, an agreement to take any less sum allotted, and the treasury or treasuries on which the bills are required.
Tenders may be for the whole or any portion, in even thousands, of the amount stated above.
Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5,000 in Currency Notes, or Government Securities, or a Cheque on a Bombay Bank, as a guarantee of good faith. The deposit will be returned at once if the tender is not accepted, and for accepted Tenders, as soon as the full amount of the Tender is paid into the Bank of Bombay: if not fully paid, the deposit will be forfeited.
Accepted Tenders must be paid to the credit of the Accountant General at the Bank of Bombay. On the production of the Bank's receipt the Accountant General will issue bills at sight for amounts in even thousands, but ordinarily for not less than Rs. 5,000 each. Instalments may be taken as desired, but the whole must be completed by 15th April.
Tenders will be opened at the Accountant General's Office (New Secretariat) at 1 o'clock on FRIDAY, March 21st, after which none will be received.
No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender nor does the undersigned bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.
A Form of Tender may be obtained at the Accountant General's Office.
Tenders below par will not be received.
E. GAY,
Officiating Accountant General.

## HOTELS.

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☞ Notice.—Fraudulent imitations of old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are being sold. The genuine is sold only in Red and Blue Wrappers, the old Dr's head is the centre, and the British Government stamp affixed.

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it has no equal
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Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
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Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
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"By thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*The Civil Service Gazette.*
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CONSUMPTION & WASTING DISEASES,
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Nourishes the system by the introduction of a able solid Fats, the
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CONVENIENT OF ADMINISTRATION.
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Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds of all sizes, Brass Canopies, Children's Cots and Cradles; Bath Tubs Wooden and Zinc; Heat Bath Tubs; Portable Bath Tubs with covers, lock and key; Foot Tubs and Cans; Tin Boxes of sizes; Bird Cages of all descriptions.
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Carriage and Buggy Lamps; Carriages and Buggy Whips; Police Hand Lanterns; Round Hanging Globes, plain or flowered with gold gilt, &c. Argand Hanging Lamps, by Tucker, from one to twelve lights; Chandeliers from four to eighteen lights.
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Dinner Sets, white and gold; Breakfast Sets; Washhand Jug and Basin Sets; Wine Coolers, Cut Tumblers, wine and Beer Jugs, &c.
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Cretonnes, Chintzes, Reps, Damasks, Velvets Gimps, Fringes, Cord, &c., of every colour and description; Carpets in Pile, Borders, and in pieces of sizes; Air Pillows and Mattrasses; Feather Pillows; Mattrasses (Cotton, Coir, or Horse-hair, made to sizes, Railway Rugs; Table Covers; Portmanteaux) Overland Chairs, &c.
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The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and his having supplied from his establishment Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to a great number of European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to H. H. the Holkar of Indore, the Maharaja of Jeypore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kathywar, and many other Native Chiefs, induces him to hope for a continuance of public support

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PICKLES AND SAUCES,
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LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may be had from Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona, and most Storekeepers.
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To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.
All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks, and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.
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A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.
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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES
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HAVE much pleasure in announcing that they have just landed a new consignment of their well-known
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Their German Silver Railway Watch .....at Rs 40
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Their German Silver Railway Watch.....at " 60
(Extra large size.)
These Watches being specially made to suit Railway employès, F., L. & Co. can confidently recommend them to any person requiring a really good strong serviceable reliable Time-keeper, which can bear any amount of rough usage.
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GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE
OR
OXY-SULPHIDE OF ZINC PAINT.
MANUFACTURED BY
GRIFFITHS, FLETCHER, & BERDOE,
SEEL STREET, LIVERPOOL,
**Covers 100 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.**
**Covers 25 per cent. more than White Lead.**
It retains its Whiteness under all conditions.
A Red Heat will not destroy it.
Will never Blister.
Is Non-poisonous—Has no Smell.
Has no Chemical Action upon Metals.
*The Patent Zinc White, or substitute for Lead, invented and patented by Mr. Thomas Griffiths, of Oxton, Liverpool, received the highest possible praise at the Meetings of "The Society of Arts and Manufactures," London, and "The Social Science Congress."*
THE Manufacture of "GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE," formed the subject of a lecture at the Society of Arts in the Spring of 1877, and has been reported upon by the leading scientific Chemists, Paint Merchants, Decorators, &c., &c.; was brought before the Internationa; Congress of Hygiene, at Paris, in August 1878, by Professor Lutschannig and Dr. Phipson; and in the same month before the British Association, in Dublin; in October, a paper was read upon it at the Social Science Congress in Cheltenham, by Dr. Bartlett; and it was the subject of a paper read during the session of 1878 of the Paris Academy of Science. At the Paris International Exhibition, 1878, the highest distinction which was conferred upon paints, viz.: The only Silver Medal, was awarded to it, and at the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain obtained the Prize Medal. It has been most favourably reported on in the "Lancet," "Engineering," "Engineer," "Builder," "Architect," "Chemical News," "Sanitary Record," "Society of Arts Journal," "Scientific American," "Journal of Chemical Society," "Moniteur," "L'Exposition de Paris," "Lloyd's Official List," "New York Tribune," "New York Times," "Comptes-Rendus," of the French Academy of Science, &c., &c. Copies of any of the above reports can be had on application; also samples for trial.
So great has been the demand for it since its introduction, that the proprietors, who were producing about 25 TONS PER WEEK in Liverpool, have been compelled to purchase Extensive Works in London, where they can manufacture about 50 TONS EXTRA PER WEEK. They have also had to secure sufficient room to increase the production to 200 tons weekly, making them the largest producers of White Pigment in Europe.
WHITE LEAD possesses only one good property, viz., "covering power," it is poisonous, soon loses its opacity, and turns yellow with Sewer and other Gases, and prejudicially affects Iron and other metals.
OXIDE ZINC has scarcely half the covering power of lead, but it is whiter and retains its colour.
GRIFFITHS' PATENT ZINC WHITE has all the *good* properties of both the above without any of their drawbacks, viz., it has far more body than Lead, has double that of Oxide Zinc, has the same whiteness, will never change colour even in sulphuretted hydrogen (which destroys lead) and does not lose its opacity by age. It is calcined at a red heat in its manufacture, hence is almost indestructible, and, of course, will stand any variation of climate. Its durability is such that it is admirably adapted for protecting Iron, Wooden or Cement Structures in any exposed situations, from the effects of the weather.
PROFESSOR PHIPSON says: "It is one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times."
GRIFFITHS' PATENT NEW ZINC WHITE is at present used by the English and other Governments as well as large private firms.
Full reports from the highest scientific authorities in the kingdom, gratis, on applying to any Agents of the "Silicate Paint Company," Liverpool. The following are a few who have reported on this new pigment:—
PROFESSOR BARFF, M.A., Lecturer on Paint and Colours to Society of Arts, Chemist to Royal Academy, &c.
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